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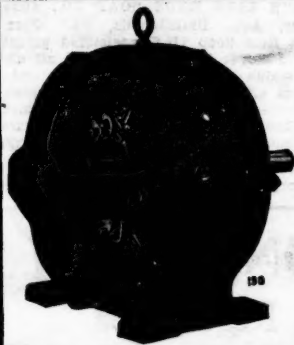
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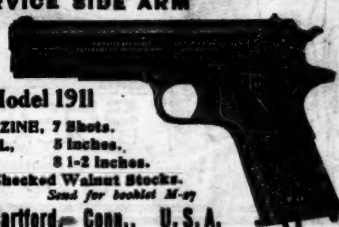
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One of the most unfortunate features of the use of the word "cadet" for "procurer" in the play by George Scarborough, entitled "The Lure," now on the stage at Maxine Elliott's Theater, New York, is that in reviewing the play the newspapers have felt themselves obligated to repeat the use of the word "cadet." One of the villains in the cast is called "The Cadet" and thus the word is receiving a vogue in the theatrical world that it has not hitherto known. Theatrical people are generally supposed to keep in close touch with the popular feeling, and hence we are more surprised that the manager of this theater and the playwright should have found occasion to use a word, the use of which in such a bad sense is deplored by thousands of theater patrons. When a theater is not unwilling to stage a play dealing with questionable aspects of the underworld, its managers ought to have the moral courage to use the words that go legitimately with such life and not seek to veneer vice with words dragged in from respectable association. If the playwright, George Scarborough, and the managers have not heard of the movement against the unseemly use of "cadet," letters from Army and Navy folk addressed to them and protesting against the degradation of the word might awaken them to the sentiment in the Services on this point. Unless some such concerted action is taken we may expect ere long to see a play entitled "The Cadet" billboarded all over the cities of the country, until, so powerful is the influence of the theater in shaping popular thought, the old and respectable use of the word may come to appear an etymological intrusion. The New York Herald in reviewing the play said it "might be termed a dramatization of a report by the special investigators of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr.'s, Bureau of Social Hygiene." Perhaps the Herald would have criticized the language of the cast if it had known that Mr. Rockefeller, jr., is opposed to the misuse of the word "cadet" and wrote us, only as recently as last June, that its wrong use crept into the report of his society by mistake and that in "subsequent publications we shall take pains to avoid a term which should undoubtedly be rescued from a dishonorable connotation. There is, as a matter of fact, no lack of alternatives." If Mr. Rockefeller's society, which in its reports finds the need of talking very plainly, can get along hereafter without using "cadet," it would appear that it is not essential to any play that may be put on the boards, except as it may represent a wholly condemnable indifference to the finer sensibilities of the community which will not add to the popularity of the play or of the theater in which it is presented.

Some time this fall the Secretary of the Navy intends to take steps by which the question of the entrance examinations to the Naval Academy will be submitted to the educators of the country. This is being done to satisfy the criticism in Congress as to the character of the Annapolis examination. As has been previously stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, there is a widespread opinion among the members of Congress that the examinations are too technical and exacting. The Military Academy has been subjected to the same criticism, in which it has been asserted that the War and Navy Departments appear to be looking for professors in mathematics and other branches instead of fighting men. Of course a great deal of this criticism grows out of the fact that the "smart young men" of the community are not always able to come up to West Point and Annapolis standards. While the statesmen on Capitol Hill are ready to attack the examinations for the Academies in long speeches, they would be more violent in the denunciation of the Army and Navy if requirements were lowered to the extent that their effi-

ciency was seriously decreased. It is far better to have the Army and Navy standards attacked on the grounds that they were too high or exacting than to have them open to the charge of incompetency. Time after time when civilian management or skill has failed, as in the case of the Panama Canal and many other large projects, the Army and Navy have been called upon and have never failed in carrying the plans of the Government to a successful conclusion. This is due to the high standard that has been maintained in the Services, and for which Congress is now criticising both War and Navy Departments. Secretary of the Navy Daniels realized this, but in his opinion it will be a good policy to allow the educators of the country to pass upon the examinations. With this idea in view Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been directed to send out 2,500 copies of the last entrance examination to the professors and the instructors of the most prominent educational institutions. They will be asked to express their opinion not only on the character of the questions, but of the conditions under which the examinations are held. These questions will be sent out early next fall, so as to reach the professors about the time they return from their vacations.

According to the press accounts of his recent address at the Michigan University on "Some Traditional Aspects of Japan," Dean E. B. Greene, of Ann Arbor, said that "talk of war between the two nations is being supported by some of the officers of the Army and Navy," classing them with "agitators who see a spy in the person of every Japanese cabin boy or cook who comes to this country." If he was reported correctly, it is not to the credit of so prominent an educator as Dean Greene that he should make such statements without any warrant. We may pretend to as accurate a knowledge of the sentiments of officers as this Ann Arbor gentleman, and we have yet to hear of any Army or Navy officer that has "supported war talk." We can understand, however, the reason for Dean Greene's error. Holding, perhaps, to the erroneous belief that anyone who advocates adequate military preparedness is necessarily a lover of war, he thinks that every officer that advocates an improved military system is for war, and he arrives at the absurd conclusion that officers of the Services "support war talk." The peaceful reign of Kaiser Wilhelm, who, with one of the largest military establishments the world has ever seen, has been able not only to keep Germany out of all broils and brawls, but also has contributed largely to the peace of Europe until even Andrew Carnegie is fain to call him the peace angel rather than the war lord, ought to convince such men as Dean Greene that one may be a staunch advocate of large military preparations and at the same time be a strong believer in peace. Such a slur as that of Dean Greene should not go unrebuked. It is an insult to a large body of patriotic men when an officer of the Army or Navy of the United States cannot raise his voice for what he conscientiously believes the nation needs without being pilloried as a disturber of international peace, as a lover of war, etc. If Army and Navy officers were not too broad-minded to be wounded by such criticism, they might let the Services drift along and take things as they come, allowing the full responsibility for a war to fall upon a heedless and self-satisfied people. It is a tribute to the patriotism of the officers of the Army and Navy that such public abuse does not deter them from laboring in season and out for the betterment of our defenses ashore and afloat.

The following editorial comment on the Mexican situation in the El Paso (Texas) Herald of Aug. 13 is interesting as coming from a newspaper published on the Mexican border: "There is absolutely no interest over the country in Mexican affairs for their own sake and only the most languid interest in the fate of American citizens and American investments in the republic. The prevailing sentiment is that Americans who have gone into Mexico have voluntarily assumed all risks, and that the United States Government has no responsibility whatever for their safety or for the conservation of their property." Where this border editor formed his opinion of Americans it would be hard to guess. There is a decided conviction on the part of the American people that the Washington Government should have much to do with protecting American citizens in Mexico. If it were not for the Monroe Doctrine, it is quite likely that before this European nations would have stepped into Mexico and shown the "authorities" there that the welfare of their citizens is very much the care of such countries as France, Germany and Great Britain. When some Italians were lynched in New Orleans a few years ago, the Italian government did not say they had gone into Louisiana of their own volition and had assumed all risks and that that ended the responsibility of the Italian government. On the contrary, Italy promptly called upon the United States for damages for the killing of her citizens and the damages were very properly paid. If a Texan citizen were traveling in Germany, for example, and were thrown into jail without form of trial, the people of the sovereign state of Texas would not consider that the Washington Government had done what it should if it should abandon the traveler to his fate, merely shrugging its administrative shoulders with the remark that the tourist assumed all such risks when he went into the country. The United States desires to

give full protection to all foreigners residing in this country or traveling through it, and it expects as much of other nations, and certainly not less from the nearest neighbor to the South.

We publish in another column the first of two articles explanatory of the promotion adjustment recommended in the General Staff report on "The Organization of the Land Forces." On July 1, 1911, we published an article by the same officer, Capt. John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., U.S.A., entitled "Organization and Promotion." This article urged the necessity of some adjustment of promotion interests in the mobile Army as a preliminary to any workable plan of reorganization. It also proposed a simple method of adjustment which was widely discussed for several months in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL under the name of the "Single List." That discussion developed a powerful sentiment throughout the Service in favor of promotion adjustment, though many valid objections were urged against the practical solution proposed. A little later Captain Palmer became a member of the General Staff committee which prepared the Report on the Organization of the Land Forces, and it was very largely due to the interest previously awakened by the discussion in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the General Staff committee was able to include a promotion adjustment in that report. Now the General Staff adjustment includes all of the advantages of the original single list, but eliminates the features that were so justly criticised by the Service. As the presentation of the promotion adjustment was so condensed as it appeared in the General Staff Report that it has not been fully understood by many officers, the object of Captain Palmer's article is to present this whole subject clearly and in detail, so as to show the joint relation between the promotion adjustment and the progressive scheme of expansion proposed in the General Staff Report. The article, which is especially timely just now, explains fully the effect of the plan upon each arm and seeks to prove that there are special reasons why the Field Artillery is favorably affected by it. In view of the lack of unity in the mobile Army in the past, the present prospect of a united policy is a matter of great importance.

Those who flinch at the mere thought of increasing the coast defenses around New York city evidently fail to realize that that port now leads the world, according to the latest statistics of the value of the exports and imports which pass through the ten of the leading ports. These statistics have been collected by the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' Association. The data for New York represent the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, and they show the American metropolis to have a lead of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars over London. In the order of their standing the returns of exports and imports are as follows for the ten cities compared: New York, \$1,973,981,693; London, \$1,791,857,641; Hamburg, \$1,674,187,176; Liverpool, \$1,637,280,476; Antwerp, \$1,121,654,799; Marseilles, \$678,431,300; Havre, \$531,096,600; Bremen, \$501,146,540; Buenos Aires, \$479,536,241; and Calcutta, \$410,128,830. New York city, says the Marine Review, has to-day more than five times the amount of commerce which was carried on by the entire country a half century ago. The striking character of New York's supremacy as the new center of the world's trade is shown by the fact that with the opening of the Panama Canal New York will be 1,600 miles nearer Yokohama than is Liverpool; 2,500 miles nearer Sydney, 4,000 miles nearer Wellington, and 2,574 miles nearer Valparaiso. Since Liverpool is practically 500 miles nearer those ports than is either Bremen or Hamburg, the significance of the New York location is emphatic. New York city, after the opening of the Panama Canal, will be nearer to the Asian, Australian, South American and many of the African markets than are any of the great European ports.

From a non-commissioned officer of the Army we receive these suggestions: "All non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army are practically a unit in the opinion that the best way to assure the country of an adequate reserve military force properly efficient and co-ordinated in time of war is to provide for the promotion of all deserving non-commissioned officers to the grades of second and first lieutenant, especially as officers of the Volunteer forces which would be likely to act in conjunction with the Regular Army tactically. We need an army now more than Manhattan needs a police force. But will we who do the fighting to-day not have more to say than our uneducated grandsires? Educational work is not confined to the classrooms. We are making our American standards to-day when we didn't make them yesterday; and one of these standards is the general recognition of the efficiency of the American soldier. Very well, then, why not begin by disregarding the old world custom of letting the politician do all the thinking? Foreign service pay so long as there is foreign service. Most men who have any appreciative sense of what we ought as citizens to accomplish through the enactment of progressive laws must as soldiers feel that the denial of suffrage to them is an ignorant injustice to-day; and, in order not to deny any soldier his right of citizenship, a poll should be taken at every election under the jurisdiction of the military, both for the protection of the civilian and the soldier and the greater respect for order."

An anonymous young naval officer who has been married several years and has a baby in his household explains in the Independent how best a young lieutenant of the Navy can make his limited means meet the demands of a home. He believes that young couples lack system in keeping track of their expenses. With the intention of making life easier for other young naval officers, he explains how he has worked out a system that, he avers, has "proved practicable for several years under the most various conditions and changes due to Navy life. At the end of each month, the income for that month, including his salary and money received by either of the couple from any source whatever is pooled into one joint amount, or account, and called, for example, "January income." First are paid the joint common or house expenses, which are called "house" expenses. These include all common expenses, as distinct from individual expenses. For example, when on shore duty, the list of monthly house expenses would include servants' wages, grocery bills, expenses for the baby, telephone rental, piano rental, papers and magazines, carriages or taxicabs (when used jointly), doctor's bills, dentist's bills, water bills, bills for light, and the scores of other household items. If they made a trip together to the city or to the theater, it was a house expense. When not on shore duty the house expenses include all expenses for the baby. The magazine does not believe any real difference of opinion can arise and continue to exist as to what are house expenses. When the officer travels under orders his expenses are house expenses. His mileage allowance becomes part of the monthly income. Any expense inherent in the vocation of the bread winner, and not for his personal advantage, is considered a legitimate charge against the house. After the house expenses are paid, what is left of the month's income is divided equally between wife and husband, and these two sums constitute their individual "shares" for any month, which are their own personal allowances, to be spent as required for clothing or other things, or saved for future needs. Thus the wife as well as the husband can save up and accumulate a little personal money. This plan of first paying the common expenses and then dividing equally "has the merit of encouraging both joint and individual economy. If the wife keeps the grocery bills low, she profits by it." The essayist has found, at least in his case, that the "scheme makes a real and interested partnership, with genuine and loyal co-operation." A half hour each month suffices to settle the accounts. If the husband is away the wife sends a statement and by return mail receives a condensed statement and a check squaring accounts for that month. One of the best known of our Army officers had a still more simple plan for regulating his family expenses. When he drew his monthly allowance he paid every outstanding bill and put what was left over in a drawer to which he and his wife went when either of them wished for money. As soon as the money was gone cash expenditures were suspended until another month.

Capt. Ira Harris, late of the Navy, has received from Acting Secretary of the Navy F. D. Roosevelt, a letter cordially approving the proposed organization of a national naval reserve, naval auxiliary and marine coast defense forces. In this letter Mr. Roosevelt says: "The formation of a national naval reserve is very advisable, and the natural source from which to recruit skilled officers and men to man the reserve ships in time of war is from the merchant marine of the United States, including the watermen of the rivers and harbors and the civilian officers and crews employed on Government vessels. The Navy Department approves your efforts to interest the merchant officers and men and others in the proposed plan to create a national naval reserve, but it cannot promise anything until such legislation authorizing its establishment is passed by Congress. It is understood that the bill that it is proposed to have introduced into Congress relating to the formation of a National Naval Reserve has been sent to you by the office of Naval Reserve, and has met with your approval. (a) The Navy Department is of the opinion that the Naval Reserve and the Naval Militia should be distinct organizations. (b) The Navy Department is of the opinion that ex-officers and men of the Naval Militia and of the proposed National Naval Reserve should, in time of war or when war is threatened, be drawn upon to complete the complements of the active fighting ships, and that the members of the Naval Militia and of the proposed National Naval Reserve that have not had previous active naval service be drawn upon to man the reserve ships and the auxiliary fleet. (c) That the National Naval Reserve and auxiliary service should be managed by the Navy Department directly, and does not approve of a joint board as indicated in your letter. (d) That the harbor defense organization so far as relates to the Navy should be under the Navy Department, this to interfere in no way with the jurisdiction now held by the War Department over our own ports. Both your letter of July 28 and the mimeographed circular you propose to send to the leading newspapers, the Department read with attentive consideration, and is most heartily in accord with all the sentiments expressed."

The third Philippine Legislature, 1913, at a special session, has made an appropriation of \$2,708,351 gold for a large number of public works, permanent improvements, and educational purposes. About one-half, \$1,053,600, goes for public roads, particularly for extending the present system of trunk lines and subsidiary roads in the three principal provinces, Mindoro, Palawan and Batangas. This includes \$250,000 for drilling artesian wells, for constructing water supply systems, and for constructing cisterns where artesian well cannot be sunk. The Bureau of Navigation has been allotted \$367,500 for a seagoing dredge to cost \$200,000, the balance to be employed in harbor improvements in Iloilo and other minor ports of the islands. At Iloilo a concrete wharf will be constructed along the right bank of the Iloilo River to accommodate the steadily increasing traffic of the port. In the opinion of Mortimer L. Stewart, Director of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, Manila, is destined to be the great distributing center for the Orient. In a recent address to a gathering of New York business men he called attention to some of the city's many advantages as the commercial outpost of the Orient. More than one-third of the whole population of the globe lives within a radius of 2,000 miles from Manila. It is only two days' journey from Hong Kong, three and one-half days from Japan and ten days

from Australia. Three of the largest sea ports in the Philippines, Manila, Cebu and Iloilo, afford docking facilities unequalled by any other docks in the Orient. At those ports trans-Pacific steamers can come directly to the docks. Eight hundred million Asiatics can be reached through Manila better than through any other port by American traders, is his belief. During the last few years the United States has purchased annually \$600,000,000 of tropical products from foreign countries, and in return sold them only about \$230,000,000 worth. In other words, the United States is giving away annually \$370,000,000 worth of business to England, Germany and other European nations. In the race for the trade of the Orient the American trader is handicapped by lack of experience.

A comprehensive system of loans from public funds of the Philippine Government for the construction of municipal improvements in various portions of the islands has been evolved by the Philippine Government and the expenditure of about \$10,000,000 in such works in the next few years in addition to about \$5,000,000 already used for such purposes is contemplated. The improvements run very largely to public markets. The plans of sixty-six re-enforced concrete markets for as many towns and villages in the archipelago have been prepared and the buildings will be constructed within the next few months. Several municipalities in the islands have had modern markets in operation for some time and have found them splendid revenue producers, the least return on the investment having been fifteen per cent., while some have returned as high as seventy per cent. Among towns that are to have markets or other improvements are Rosales, Pangasinan; Sariaya, Tayabas; Dagupan, Pangasinan; Ligao and Ginobatan, Albay; Calasiao, Pangasinan; Palo, Leyte; Tabaco, Albay; Calbayog, Samar; and Pototan, Iloilo.

The Philippine Bulletin reports that sensational rumors of a native uprising in the Philippines on July the Fourth created a feeling of unrest in Manila for many weeks before the date scheduled. It was reported that the disaffection was at its height in Ilocos Sur, Bulacan, Batangas, Manila and Cebu. Meetings were held by the malcontents, and officers of a hypothetical rebel force received their commissions. The matter was reported to the authorities by responsible Filipinos and steps were immediately taken to get the uprising in hand. A close watch was kept upon persons and places known to be disaffected, with the result that when the Fourth of July arrived, the projected insurrection had completely fizzled out. Investigation showed that the disaffection was promoted by a clique of unprincipled demagogues whose motive was evidently the furtherance of thorough selfish ends, and who prevailed upon the ignorant and inflammable peasantry to cast in their lots with them.

The recent decision of the Secretary of War that officers of the Army serving in Washington must be relieved at the completion of a four years' tour of duty, has necessitated a number of important changes in the faculty of the Army Medical School in that city. Of the twelve officers whose names appear in the faculty of the school no less than six have been relieved under the four-year detail order, and replaced by other officers of the Corps. The following changes have been made: Col. Walter D. McCaw, Professor of Military and Tropical Medicine, has been relieved by Lieut. Col. Champ McCulloch, jr., and will be ordered to the Philippines; Lieut. Col. Francis Winter, Professor of Military Hygiene, has been ordered to command of the Army General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and Major William J. Lyster will take his place on the faculty; Major Carl R. Darnall, Professor of Sanitary Chemistry, has been relieved by Major Reuben Miller, and will be ordered to the Philippines; Major Frederick F. Russell, Professor of Bacteriology and Clinical Diagnosis, will change places with Major Eugene R. Whitmore, who is engaged in teaching tropical medicine at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital; Major Charles R. Reynolds, Professor of Military Administration and Regulations, has been ordered to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and succeeded in the school by Major Carroll D. Buck; and Capt. Charles F. Craig, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology and Clinical Diagnosis, has been ordered in charge of the Department Bacteriological Laboratory, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Capt. Edward B. Vedder, now at the Rockefeller Institute, will take his place. The fact that the Medical Corps of the Army has been able to replace at such short notice so many of its instructors in the Army Medical School speaks well for the general efficiency of the corps and is a matter for congratulation.

Important features of motor transportation for the army in the event of war were discussed at a meeting held in London on July 23 under the auspices of the Imperial Motor Transport Conference. Capt. A. E. Davidson, R.E., secretary of the Mechanical Transport Committee, described the growth of the subsidizing of commercial motor vehicles for war purposes into an essential part of the permanent transport organization of the army. He said that long study of the situation convinced the military authorities that some middle course had to be taken between keeping up a large establishment, which would "eat its head off" in time of peace even if there were no horses to consider, and the other the commandeering of motor vehicles from the civil community in time of war, the latter plan presenting the awkward problem of adapting to the best advantage the miscellaneous types of vehicles which would be placed at the disposal of the government. This middle ground was found to be the subsidizing of a certain number of motor vehicles in time of peace. Under this system manufacturers have been found willing not only to standardize existing vehicles and, as far as possible, their component parts, but also to adopt in future manufacture "such lines of design as would meet military requirements without appreciably interfering with commercial utility." In 1908 when the scheme of subsidizing was launched the subsidy was small, being only \$10 per annum, but since then a provisional scheme has been in force by which the "owners of suitable vehicles already manufactured obtained subsidies ranging from \$190 to \$210, according to the type of machine." This subsidy obligates the owner of the machine to keep it

ready for practical military service at any time during the life of the subsidy payments.

A suggestion of practical value to the different navies of the world comes from those who have seen British seamen talking with French sailors in the native tongue of the latter during the many joint meetings of the naval ships of the two countries since King Edward brought about the *entente cordiale* between the two countries. On no occasion was this more marked than during the recent visit of the French President to England. There were a goodly number of men from the lower deck messes who knew sufficient French to be able to converse freely with the crews of the French ships when they were ashore or were being entertained and shown over naval establishments. This ability to use the language of la belle France was largely due to the classes which have been formed on the sea-going ships of the British navy for the instruction of men who wish to acquire a knowledge of foreign languages in their own time. Not only does such knowledge add to the efficiency of a sailor in time of war, but it is of great advantage to him when he has shore leave in the various countries he visits. To have a speaking knowledge of several languages other than one's own often adds much to the pleasures of shore leave. The time that men waste on board ship in reading worthless stories or otherwise would in a few months give an acquaintance with other languages that would be of great benefit to them in civil life. This has been found to be a fact of importance to men who have neglected to study the grammar of their own tongue, namely, that in acquiring another language there is a necessity for becoming familiar with verbal endings and terminations, with moods and tenses, etc., a knowledge that in turn gives one an appreciation of the principles of grammar that he can apply to his native language.

As we have often suggested, the practical testing of bomb throwing from aeroplanes demonstrates the folly of those who imagine that aerial fighters are going to put the land and sea forces out of commission. Referring to the recent tests in Germany the London United Service Gazette says: "It will comfort those who were frightened by the sweeping statements of the prophets to learn that one airman only could hit a cruiser moored in the outer bay at Kiel. There were only eight competitors—which does not look as if they could descend on our warships in the swarms that we have been told they would come in—who felt competent to take a hand in this bomb-dropping competition from the ridiculous height of 1,500 feet—a mere bagatelle for war purposes. The prize was offered by the Minister of Marine, and each competitor had five tries, using a ten-pound bomb each time. Seven of the competitors missed the cruiser with all five shots, while the eighth man succeeded in hitting the mark twice. So that out of forty shots two only were successful, when the airman passed over the target at a height at which they could have been winged by shots from a service pistol. The experience tallies with the result of a similar competition recently carried out at Hendon, at a smaller target. Of the two, our own airmen made the best practice but neither result was good enough to cause any anxiety to the under dog in a fight with air machines."

The question of the Diesel engine as a motive power for naval vessels has for some time been under consideration by the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering. The Navy reports that "considerable information in regard to large installations of the heavy oil internal combustion engine has been gathered by the Bureau. Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz is on duty in Nuremberg, Germany, where he is expected to obtain detailed statistics and experience with such engines as are expected to be installed on the naval vessels of the United States. Lieut. F. X. Gyax has been inspecting the Diesel internal combustion engines which are being built for submarines at Winterthur, Switzerland. It is said he has brought back much valuable information. The German tank steamer driven by Diesel engines was recently at Bayonne, N.J., where the machinery of the vessel was examined by Comdr. U. T. Holmes and Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, of the New York Navy Yard."

Writing of the recent visit of Dr. Lauro S. Muller, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, to the United States, Harry O. Sandberg in the July Bulletin of the Pan-American Union describes the onerousness of the task involved in the circuit of nearly 10,000 miles which the visiting party traveled in the States and the multifarious duties which fell to those officially connected with the trip. Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., was the naval aid to Dr. Muller and Capt. Le Vert Coleman, U.S.A., the military aid, and they were associated with Charles L. Cooke, of the Department of States, in assisting Third Assistant Secretary of State Dudley Field Malone in entertaining the distinguished Brazilian. "Their solicitous care for the convenience and comfort of the special mission from the time it arrived in this country on June 10," says Mr. Sandberg, "is worthy of special mention."

The 2d Company, Coast Artillery Reserves, N.C.N.G. (Wilmington Light Infantry), on Aug. 13 made three hits with 8-inch guns out of three shots at a mean range of 5,432 yards, the target being towed at an angle of seventy-three degrees to the line of fire, and making a figure of merit of 84.5. As the steamer Wilmington left Fort Caswell with the 2d Company they gave three cheers and a tiger for Capt. Alden Trotter, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, assigned to them for the exercises.

Several days have been cut off the passage time between America and the Philippine Islands by omitting Chinese ports of call and making the run direct from Manila to San Francisco. Under the new schedule of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company the trans-Pacific voyage is made in twenty-six days, directly from San Francisco to Manila, proceeding thence to Hong Kong and Shanghai, returning to Manila, and then back to San Francisco.

ARMY PROMOTION AND ORGANIZATION.

Part I.

By John McA. Palmer, Captain, 15th U.S. Inf.

During the past few months the undersigned has had an opportunity to address several important groups of Army officers on the general subject of Army organization, and particularly upon the adjustment of relative rank and promotion proposed in the General Staff Report. These groups have included the officers of the garrison and service schools at Fort Leavenworth, the officers of the Presidio of San Francisco, the officers of the Army stationed in Manila, the officers of Fort McKinley, the Field Artillery officers in camp near Camp Stotsenburg, the officers of the China Expedition in Tientsin, and the passengers of two crowded trans-Pacific transports. These groups have included officers of the Coast Artillery and the Staff Corps, as well as officers of the mobile Army.

Contact with this wide circle of officers has revealed the fact that several features of the promotion adjustment have been misunderstood, and that generally, when these elements of misunderstanding have been cleared up, the plan is accepted by thoughtful men, not as an ideal solution of the promotion question, but as the best practical adjustment of the personnel interests which have hitherto checked the development of a mind in criticising the more scientific method of expansion proposed in the General Staff plan.

It is the object of this paper to refer to some of these elements of misunderstandings and to explain the probable effect of the adjustment upon the several branches of the Service.

In the first place, the promotion adjustment proposed by the General Staff is not the so-called "single list."

In the single list plan as proposed and discussed in this journal during 1911 and 1912 it was proposed to promote the senior by length of service in each grade whenever a vacancy should occur in the grade above, and this even if it involved indiscriminate transfers from one arm of the Service to another. The agitation of this question throughout the Service developed the fact that the necessity for some adjustment of relative rank and promotion was almost universally admitted, but that the Service was very generally opposed to indiscriminate transfers from arm to arm whenever a vacancy should occur. In the plan proposed by the General Staff this feature of indiscriminate transfers is entirely eliminated. Promotion due to ordinary casualties in the Infantry, Cavalry or Field Artillery arms is to go on as at present, according to the lineal lists of the several arms. There is to be no promotion from one arm to another in order to fill ordinary vacancies, but when any one of the three arms is to receive a legislative increase it is proposed that then, and only then, the resulting original vacancies shall be filled by promotion from all three of the arms. It is another feature of the proposed plan that any officer nominated for promotion to fill an original vacancy in another arm than his own can waive such nomination, in which case the nomination passes to the officer next below him in his own arm, until finally it descends to an officer who decides to accept the promotion and consequent transfer to another arm. And in every case the officer accepting such vacancy goes permanently to the arm where the vacancy exists.

WHY A SETTLEMENT OF THE PROMOTION QUESTION IS NECESSARY.

When the General Staff Committee on Army Organization approached the question of promotion it was only concerned with a limited phase of that problem. The committee merely reflected the general opinion of the Service when it stated the principle that it is "an absolutely necessary preliminary to any reorganization of the mobile Army to place promotion on an equitable basis independent of organization." Theoretically the question of promotion was not before the committee at all. Practically, however, it was recognized that all previous plans of organization had broken on the rock of personnel interest and that some adjustment of that interest must be included in any workable organization plan. If the committee had been able to solve the problem of sound and progressive tactical development without touching on the promotion question there would have been no reference to the subject in the report. But under the actual conditions of the problem this was impossible. Therefore the committee sought a practical solution that would remove the promotion question as an obstructive influence in future military legislation. In arriving at this solution it proposed only such measures as were absolutely necessary to accomplish the practical object in view with a minimum disturbance of Service customs and traditions. In other words, the adjustment proposed by the General Staff Report was not presented as an ideal solution of the promotion question, but as a necessary phase of a concrete problem of military organization.

THE PROBLEM OF ORGANIZATION.

That general problem can be stated in the following terms: The Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery of the United States constitute the chief elements of the regular mobile army. The three main functions of this force are as follows:

1. To furnish the mobile garrisons of the naval bases and strategic outposts of the United States.
2. To form an expeditionary force to meet sudden military emergencies in time of peace or to take the initiative on the outbreak of war.
3. To form the nucleus and experimental model for the great forces of citizen soldiery that will be required in a great war.

An examination of the actual state of this force in the light of present requirements indicates that the whole mobile army should be materially expanded and that the necessary expansion of the whole force will affect the three components substantially as follows:

1. There should be a relatively great increase in the Field Artillery.
2. There should be a relatively moderate increase of Infantry.
3. To meet the requirements of the regular field army no immediate increase or reorganization of the Cavalry is necessary.

Assuming that it is practical to solve this problem without an adjustment of promotion and relative rank the effect in the three arms would be as follows:

1. The Field Artillery which has already profited by

unusual legislative promotion would be still further advanced in relative rank, but it would take in an enormous hump of junior officers. This great unleavened mass would overtax its powers of healthy assimilation during and for years after the period of reorganization, would have a disastrous effect on efficiency and would produce a fatal stagnation of promotion in the future.

2. The increase in the Infantry would materially accelerate the promotion of the present personnel. The resulting hump of junior officers could probably be absorbed, but here, too, there would be serious stagnation in the future.

3. The Cavalry, already retarded in promotion, would be still further overwhelmed in relative rank. This would have an unfavorable effect upon the esprit of a most important branch of the Service, and would tend to stimulate more of the unsound promotion schemes which have always been the bane of our military legislation.

THE ADJUSTMENT PLAN.

Having these obvious facts in mind the essential principle of the adjustment plan is as follows:

The mobile army should be regarded as a unit to be increased as a unit. If one arm only be increased the resulting original vacancies should be distributed over the whole force precisely as if each of the three components had received separate proportionate increments.

The effect of this arrangement now and in the future would be to facilitate expansion along the lines actually required by national interests. The underlying cause of piecemeal legislation would be removed, and in the future promotion would rest upon an equitable basis independent of the problem of organization.

Now as the objections to this plan generally rest upon a misunderstanding of its features it is here proposed to explain it in more detail and to illustrate its application to the several arms of the Service.

The first part of the General Staff plan involves a new and more equitable rule for the determination of relative rank throughout the entire Army. The principle is simply this, that officers in the same grade below the rank of brigadier general should hold relative rank in that grade in the order of their original entry into the Service. In order to carry this principle into effect without disturbing the established position of certain officers on the several lineal lists it is necessary that the Secretary of War or some other competent authority be given the power to establish constructive "dates of precedence" for these officers. For example, on Feb. 2, 1901, under the provisions of an Act of Congress, certain officers were appointed into the Regular Army and given advanced positions on account of service in the Volunteers which Congress saw fit to recognize. In effect, these officers were interpolated in previously existing lineal lists and were actually given credit for service performed prior to their entry into the Regular Army. In the General Staff plan it is simply proposed that in establishing the new rule of relative rank these officers be given constructive "dates of precedence" which will preserve their actual present positions on the lineal lists of their several arms.

The general effect of this proposed rule of relative rank is to recognize actual seniority in each grade. This in itself will tend to remove many of the inequalities that now disturb the harmony of the Service. Under this rule there may still be different rates of promotion in the several arms, but the retarded officer will immediately recover his proper relative position when he arrives in the same grade with his more fortunate juniors. But as will be shown below, this arrangement is not only sound and equitable in itself, but is absolutely essential to the successful working of the proposed rule for filling original vacancies due to increases in the mobile army.

THE RULE FOR ORIGINAL VACANCIES.

The second part of the General Staff plan comprises a rule for the distribution of original vacancies due to any future increase of one or more of the three great arms of the mobile army. For example, suppose that Congress should pass a law authorizing the first increment of the mobile army as recommended in the report on "The Organization of the Land Forces of the United States." The new units there recommended are two regiments of Infantry and six battalions of Field Artillery. Among other original vacancies this would result in thirty vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant of Infantry and twelve vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant of Field Artillery. Under the terms of the proposed rule the new first lieutenants would be appointed from the second lieutenants of the three arms, the number of appointments from the several arms being proportional to the authorized numbers of second lieutenants in each arm. Omitting the smallest fractional differences in the calculation, this would result in the promotion of twenty-five second lieutenants of Infantry, thirteen second lieutenants of Cavalry, and four second lieutenants of Field Artillery, and the resulting assignments to the original vacancies would be as follows:

Twenty-five second lieutenants of Infantry to first lieutenantcies of Infantry; five second lieutenants of Cavalry to first lieutenantcies of Infantry; eight second lieutenants of Cavalry to first lieutenantcies of Field Artillery; four second lieutenants of Field Artillery to first lieutenantcies of Field Artillery.

Now this would cause the permanent transfer of thirteen second lieutenants of Cavalry to the Infantry or Field Artillery, and here the legitimate interests of the Infantry and Field Artillery are secured through the influence of the first part of the adjustment which determines relative rank as described above. Let us suppose that Lieutenant A. is one of the thirteen officers at the head of the list of Cavalry second lieutenants and that he has been nominated to accept promotion in the Field Artillery. Lieutenant A.'s promotion has hitherto been retarded, and this is of course a certain inducement to accept the promotion. But under the plan he has the right of waiver, and he therefore is free to weigh the proposition with great care. In the first place, is it necessary for him to overlook all other considerations in order to secure this desirable advancement in rank? No, because he reflects that he is not far from promotion in his own arm, and that under the new plan of relative rank, just as soon as he gets his promotion in the Cavalry he will resume his proper place above his former juniors in the Field Artillery who have heretofore preceded him to the grade of first lieutenant. Lieutenant A., therefore, waives the nomination and it passes to Lieutenant B., who is some place below No. 13 in the Cavalry list. Lieutenant B. finds many reasons to accept, but he is satisfied in the Cavalry and does not care to make the extra professional exertion that will be demanded of him if he transfers to another arm. He would like the promotion, but does not care to pay the price, and he, too, waives the nomi-

nation. Finally it passes to Lieutenant C., who is far enough below the head of the list to see a substantial gain in the transfer. But he recognizes that in making it he must go permanently to another arm and that his future military career will depend upon his making good in that arm. He recognizes the fact that in going over he must enter a critical, if not a hostile, atmosphere, and he questions himself as to whether he has the equipment of energy and ability essential to success. After satisfying himself in this respect and with full appreciation of the consequences, he accepts the nomination and is transferred to the Field Artillery. It is through this feature of the General Staff plan that the evils urged against the simple single list proposition have been eliminated. Through the general adjustment of relative rank and the right of waiver, no officer will be required to transfer against his will, and through the combined influences of these two features the chance of undesirable transfers is reduced to a minimum. The Service is rightly opposed to indiscriminate transfers from one arm to another such as would be involved in the simple single list, but nobody has ever successfully contended that really able men in one arm are incapable of mastering the details of another arm. If Lieutenant C. is an able officer in the Cavalry, within six months he will be an able officer in the Field Artillery, and will be a more valuable Field Artilleryman than the average or mediocre lieutenant originally commissioned in that arm.

Upon his transfer to the Field Artillery Lieutenant C. will take the place that he would have had if he had entered the Field Artillery originally. He will rank only those men who are his proper juniors, and in his subsequent promotion he will advance in the Field Artillery in his proper place. Again, upon Lieutenant C.'s promotion to the grade of first lieutenant it will be necessary to appoint a new second lieutenant to the Army, but the new-comer in this case will go to the Cavalry and not into an unwieldy Field Artillery hump. Thus the Field Artillery, overtaxed by the problem of expansion, receives a trained officer from the Cavalry and the raw subaltern goes to the unexpanded arm, where the power of assimilation is of course at a maximum.

THE PROBLEM OF EXPANSION.

But the General Staff plan for the adjustment of relative rank and promotion is an integral part of a broader plan for the systematic development of the mobile army. Obviously, then, it should be tested by considering its relation to the general problem of tactical development. Under the General Staff plan the regular mobile army considered as an expeditionary force should comprise a field army of at least three Infantry divisions, a Cavalry division and an auxiliary division (army troops), in addition to the mobile garrisons required for the naval bases and other strategic outposts. Under present conditions, the Field Artillery of the mobile army comprises six regiments of six batteries each, and requires 246 officers with tactical units. But to provide the Field Artillery for the foreign possessions and the field army at home ten regiments will be required with 500 officers. Counting the officers not assigned to regiments, the authorized commissioned strength of the Field Artillery is now about 284, and when expanded as proposed in the General Staff plan it will be about 552. Now bearing in mind that the nation needs this increase, and that it should be provided as soon as possible, where are the officers to be secured?

Let us suppose that the increase is to be accomplished by the old plan of promoting all of the officers now in the Field Artillery, and by filling in at the bottom with new appointees, what would be the result of this method of expansion? In the first place, there would be very astonishing promotion for some of the present personnel. The junior major would be a member of the class of 1900, an officer now having thirteen years' service, and the junior captain would be an officer of three years' present service. But the lower grades would take in 268 untrained officers in addition to those required to fill the present vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant. Each regiment of Field Artillery would comprise twenty-seven untrained officers who are not in the Service today, and for a generation the Field Artillery would be saddled with a more serious hump and stagnation than has ever been known in our Service before. A few officers near the tops of the several lists would be advanced some ten years before their fellows in the other arms, but this would be at the expense of the future efficiency of their arm of the Service. These facts should be borne in mind in criticising the more scientific method of expansion proposed in the General Staff plan.

(To be continued.)

THE NEED OF THE ARMY.

Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison writes of "The Vital Need of the Army" in Harper's Weekly of Aug. 16—the first number of the Weekly edited by Norman Hapgood. This need is, he says, "to have the people of the United States know more about it and care more about it. In a general way the average citizen feels that the country should have an Army and that it should be efficient, but that seems to be the limit of his consideration of the subject. He has little or no acquaintance with the Army as it exists, with what it is accomplishing, or with what should be done to make it the highly efficient instrument which it is necessary that it should be."

The need for an army, Mr. Garrison says, arises from the fact that it takes two parties to keep the peace, and at best any nation can control only one party, namely, itself. The contingency of war in the present state of civilization must be one that all reasonable, thinking men must consider. All reasonable, just people desire peace. Private conflicts have been left to tribunals. But the effectiveness of this is because back of each tribunal is the entire force of the state. No tribunal for those questions that are most likely to bring on war has been established. The past contains so many instances of unexpected wars, of the lamentable consequences of unpreparedness for war, that any nation of intelligent people is fully advised of all the dangers of inattention and inaction in this respect. Our country is fortunate in that it has no powerful neighbor on this continent which requires the maintenance of a large army in times of peace. But it would be foolish to close our eyes to the fact that at various points of the public domain we are still vulnerable to attack. We are free to count upon the time necessary to pass from a peace to a war footing. But it is of little avail if previous preparation for such passage has not been provided. We are all the more required to maintain our small Army in peace time at maximum efficiency. It seems inexcusable neglect and blindness to duty not to provide, in times of peace, the

proper method for augmenting the small standing Army as it would need to be augmented in time of war. It is no tendency toward militarism to suggest that the small Army that we have should be kept at the highest stage of efficiency. If the people of the country will but consider what the Army has done, and is doing, they will begin to realize what a great, efficient force this branch of the Government is, and what it is capable of doing, provided it receives proper support and sympathy from the people of the country.

After the war with Spain it became necessary to prepare to turn the government and control of Cuba over to the people thereof. This duty was turned over to the Army, and the island prospered greatly. The administration of its affairs proceeded with so much smoothness that there was a failure to appreciate what this was due to. When the military government was withdrawn, difficulties almost immediately began; it was necessary again to intervene. While a civil governor was appointed, there was placed an officer of the Army as an adviser to each administrative department. And these officers, in comparative obscurity and with little recognition, largely conducted affairs and restored order and efficiency. In the Philippines the Army not only carried on the civil government, as in Cuba, but suppressed an insurrection at the same time; and did each with equal efficiency, with a success theretofore unknown in colonial administration. The achievements of the Army with respect to the Panama Canal are of too recent occurrence and too widely known to require more than mention. The recent example of the Gettysburg encampment should not be overlooked. The management by the Engineers of the Army of the great public works has always received the unqualified praise of those who have knowledge of the facts.

"In most of the emergencies that are not only unexpected but unprovided for," Mr. Garrison concludes, "the Army is the first branch of the Government called upon, and I am proud and glad to say that it has always responded in such a way as not only to render efficient assistance, but to gain the unanimous praise of those who know its work. In fire, earthquake and flood the Army, with a personnel of intelligence capable of grasping and dealing with such situations, has always been sent in, and has dealt efficiently therewith. The problem confronted by those who have charge of this great establishment is no easy one. Numerous things must be done in co-operation with Congress. I feel assured that the members of Congress are acutely aware of the situation, and would energetically and actively carry out the wishes of their constituents in these respects. The people of the country should interest themselves in these matters and should take such sympathetic and active part as to insure proper support. It is no idle boast that the American people are intelligent, competent, and efficient, when once they set about any business. Is not this a business of national importance, and should not the people set about it? I think so, and I hope so."

ASKING FOR INFORMATION ABOUT MEXICO.

In the Senate, Aug. 15, Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, offered these resolutions:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether William Bayard Hale, at present in the City of Mexico, is or has been employed as an agent of any executive department of the Government, and if so at what rate of compensation and under what instructions.

Resolved, That the President be requested to direct the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate the reports of the American Consul at Durango, Mexico, covering all occurrences since Jan. 1 of the present year.

Mr. Penrose sought to have these resolutions adopted at once, but he was headed off by Senator Bacon, who insisted on their reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which he is chairman. Mr. Penrose succeeded, however, in getting in this statement:

"I do not intend this morning to go into the matter at any great length or to give to the Senate all the information which I have at hand, but the matter is rather closely brought home to me this morning by a communication from Pennsylvania reciting that the son-in-law of the Lieutenant Governor of the state is in hourly expectation of being executed or killed, not to mention the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to a Canadian company with headquarters in Toronto, of which he is the engineer.

"Things are getting pretty close home when American citizens are molested and threatened with their lives and their property in this day. I am perfectly willing to wait for a few days to see the policy of the Administration developed and to ascertain whether Mr. Lind's mysterious mission will have a tangible result. But after that, at any early period next week, I shall take occasion to address the Senate upon conditions in Mexico as to which I have recently been informed. I also shall at that time offer a resolution which I hope will go some way toward asserting the dignity of the United States and the firm intention of the American people to protect the lives and property of Americans residing in Mexico. While the Senator from Georgia is deliberating in his committee Americans in Mexico are daily being murdered and slaughtered and executed. Here is a prominent citizen of Pennsylvania, who may have fallen before the bullets of an execution squad by this time for aught I know. Has the Senator from Georgia any idea of the number of Americans who have been killed since this disturbance arose?

"I am not a 'jingo,' and abhor the prospect of a war with Mexico as much as any American can, but I do think when daily occurrences of the murder of American men and outrages committed on American women are brought to the attention of our State Department that it is time we should take some action, of a police character at least, to prevent the repetition of such murders and outrages, and not wait for the interminable delay and the uncertain outcome of a very complicated situation which may not develop for quite a while. Everything is being done except the actual physical protection of life and property. Homilies are issued from Washington about the beauties of peace and abstract discussions regarding intervention, but the practical condition of murder, rape and destruction of property confronts us. It is a pretty serious question, Mr. President.

"The resolution which I have just submitted to the Senate I introduced in this body on the 28th day of February, during the last Administration. The complaint that I had at that time and that other Senators and millions of people had was not because of the action of the Administration, but because of its inaction. It is perfectly evident that while this trouble was beginning and growing and coming to an acute issue opportunities in which diplomacy might have performed a great service to the American people were neglected. Now we have to deal with a situation which has come about through the inaction of the American Government."

RUSSIAN INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

We have been favored with a translation by 2d Lieut. Robert E. Cotton, 20th Inf., U.S.A., of the regulations for the infantry of the Russian army, adopted Jan. 12, 1912, and published in *Revue Militaire*, February, 1912. The translation was made for the War College Division of the General Staff, United States Army. Profiting by its experience of the war with Japan, Russia decided to revise and modify its drill regulations, which were decidedly out of date, with the exception of the Artillery Drill Regulations, which date from the adoption of the new rapid-fire gun, 1904. The revision was entrusted to "The Committee for Instruction of Troops" created in 1906. As a result of their labors there appeared April 6, 1908, Infantry Drill Regulations; March 12, 1909, Firing Regulations, and June 25, 1909, Instructions for Making Field Fortifications. To these were added in 1909 Instructions for the Conduct of the Infantry Combat. In 1912 a flood of new regulations appeared. Of these the article that follows gives a succinct analysis. They provide for a more rapid advance in the instruction of recruits, and give increased importance to practical instruction for service in the field, to tactical instruction and to the direct preparation for war. To provide for more rapid mobilization the new regulations prescribe a period of instruction from Dec. 1 to April 1, divided into two parts, the first terminating Feb. 1, by which time the young soldier is sufficiently instructed for mobilization; the second period one of eight weeks devoted to perfecting the instruction received in the first period.

The old principles of organization are retained. The captain superintends the instruction, given directly by a lieutenant, the captain giving theoretical instruction, and also preparing the instructors during the winter period. The young soldiers do not participate in the general duties, unless an exception be made, and then not before the end of the first three months of their service. The program of the first period contains a series of new instructions on the rôle of the soldier in combat in both close and extended order; the advantages of the offensive; the attack from cover and the attack from the open; the utilization of the terrain; the duties of the soldier during the attack (keeping in touch with his comrades, transmission of orders along the firing line, attention to the simultaneous and correct execution of movements by the whole firing line, selection of a firing position, advancing by rushes both by running and crawling, utilization of the ammunition of the wounded and dead, giving assistance to his comrades either with the rifle or the entrenching tool, in order to facilitate the advance); the beginning and the cessation of fire, the various kinds of fire, the changes in elevation and objective, the expenditure of ammunition, the use of the entrenching tool, the bayonet attack, and the estimation of distance by the eye up to 400 paces.

In the second period the schedule gives a complete development in the preparation for combat by the squad and section in line of skirmishers.

Formerly the lectures and written lessons commenced on the first of January, and continued for at least four months, for an hour each day. The new regulations prescribe that this instruction shall commence in February and shall be of such character and duration as the captain commanding shall deem fit.

As formerly, the inspection of the colonel is made at the end of this period of instruction, at which time all detailed corrections are made. The new regulations prescribe, in addition to this inspection of the colonel, an inspection by each battalion commander after the first two months of instruction, and further prescribe that the greatest importance shall be given to the examination into the condition of the soldier's preparedness for war.

While the old regulations made the instruction of the older soldiers only a repetition of that for the younger, the new regulations regard it as a development, and prescribe new instructions designed to develop the soldier into a commander of a guard, skirmish or patrol leader or an assistant instructor.

The men on extra or special duty take an hour's exercise each day (or at least a half an hour), and are required to be present once a week for instruction with their units or organizations.

In Part III, the new regulations take up the new organization of the detachments, which dates from October, 1909. The outline contemplates a permanent strength designated by the colonel in such a manner that each officer-instructor (lieutenant) shall not have more than thirty men to instruct. The detachment is commanded by a captain, and is itself an entirely separate unit. It does not take part at any of the maneuvers, nor does it turn out under arms with the regiment, except during the summer period or when it participates in the maneuvers as a separate, organized company. A field officer, called "the inspector of the detachment of instruction," directs the instruction and preparation of the schedule of the instruction, approves the allotment of time proposed by the captain commanding the detachment, and inspects the detachment each month.

At the place of instruction (formerly from Sept. 1 to April 1) the detachment is organized during the period extending from March 1 to Nov. 15, and the period of preparatory instruction of the instructors extends from Jan. 15 to March 1. The men from the companies for duty in the detachment are designated Jan. 1, following a course of special instruction under the direction of their captains and after having undergone an examination at the end of February for admission to the detachment.

The instruction covers two periods. The first, from March 1 to Sept. 1, is one of theoretical and practical instruction in all the duties pertaining to non-commissioned officers; the second, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, is devoted to the more especial preparation in the duties of an instructor.

The first period (March 1 to Sept. 1)—Six hours' instruction per day in March and April, eight hours per day during the other months. The regulations prescribe a total of 820 hours (800 in the old regulations), which, it is prescribed, shall be divided as follows, it being noted that much more time is devoted to practical instruction and much less time to the theoretical than formerly. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of hours under the old regulations.

Practical instruction, 665 hours (400)—Instruction in target practice, 232 hours; individual instruction in the school of the section, school of the company, field fortification and signal drill, 137 hours; gymnastics, 82

hours; tactical instruction, 94 hours; field service, 76 hours; map problems, 14 hours.

Theoretical instruction, 95 hours (400)—Religious instruction, 11 hours (48); lectures and Scriptures, 15 hours (72); arithmetic, 12 hours (48); military regulations, 48 hours (208); map problems, 12 hours (9); hygiene, 12 hours (12). At the disposition of the commandant of the detachment, 40 hours; for examinations, 30 hours.

The second period (Sept. 1 to Nov. 15)—Six hours' instruction per day. The total period of actual instruction, after making the same deductions of time as above, is 295 hours.

Practical instruction, 120 hours—Target practice, 40 hours; gymnastics, 40 hours; military instruction, 40 hours. Theoretical instruction, 140 hours—Religious instruction, 16 hours; lectures and Scriptures, 20 hours; arithmetic, 20 hours; regulations, 76 hours; map problems, 4 hours; hygiene, 4 hours. Time left at the disposal of the detachment commander, 18 hours; participation in maneuvers, 17 hours.

Part IV. relates to schools for re-enlisted non-commissioned officers. These schools, created by orders of Sept. 21, 1911, are organized in each division or separate brigade, according to the number of non-commissioned officers or local conditions. There is but one such school for all the regiments of the division, which is attached to one of the regiments of the division, or, if necessary, there may be one such school for each regiment or one school to two or three regiments.

The commanding officer of the regiment to which the school is attached exercises a general supervision and direction over the school; a field officer is designated as inspector. The commanding general of the division designates the number of officer instructors, so that no instructor will have to teach more than two or three subjects. The course of instruction extends from Oct. 1 to June 1, and is divided into two periods: the winter period and the summer period.

The student non-commissioned officers in the school receive instruction in the regulations for maneuvers, gymnastics, fencing, target practice, the Russian language, arithmetic, army organization, recruiting regulations, tactics, topography, armament, fortification and military law.

A non-commissioned officer to be appointed a petty officer must have successfully passed the final examinations in one of these schools.

The detachments of instruction and the schools for non-commissioned officers (Part V.) are not sufficient for imparting to non-commissioned and petty officers the necessary experience and practice. The experience is acquired progressively by actual service. Therefore the company commanders should develop in them knowledge of practical use, the theoretical knowledge having been already acquired by them in the detachments and schools. Furthermore, it is necessary to complete this knowledge by knowledge of the manner in which the various duties of their offices are performed, and by a realization of the value, reasons and origin of such duties.

The new regulations have made these instructions more comprehensive and directed them in a more particular vein. Thus it will be seen that the instruction in garrison and fortification service has been left out, as a sufficient amount of this has already been acquired; that the lectures, tactical instruction and the training for field service have received a greater amount of attention; and that a greater and better course in target practice has been added.

This instruction is carried out under the direct supervision of the battalion commanders. The regulations have allotted a separate space of time for the non-commissioned and petty officers in order that each group may have a meeting of about two hours' duration once each week.

In conclusion, these two regulations on the method of instruction in cavalry and infantry have distinctly outlined the development of the instruction in a practical way, with that essential end in view—a preparedness for war.

PRESENTATION OF NAVY TROPHIES.

Capt. W. L. Howard, U.S.N., who at the time of the competition was in command of the U.S.S. Idaho, received the following complimentary letter from President Woodrow Wilson, dated Washington, Aug. 9, 1913: "My dear Captain: As Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, I am pleased to inform you that the U.S.S. Idaho, while under your command, in competition with all other battleships of our Navy, received the highest combined final merit in gunnery and engineering for the year ending June 30, 1913. It gives me especial pleasure to award this trophy to you, and I cannot too highly praise the earnest and efficient manner in which you, your officers and your men performed the duties assigned. The winning of this pennant is not a matter of chance, but the result of co-ordinate and earnest endeavor on the part of yourself and your ship's company." The battle efficiency pennant for vessels of the battleship class in the U.S. Navy, won by the Idaho, now in command of Capt. George W. Kline, was formally presented to the vessel by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Aug. 16 at Newport, R.I.

The officers and men of the Idaho were mustered for the occasion, and Mr. Daniels made an interesting speech at considerable length, and after highly praising their work during the last year and urging them to always be prepared, he told them that had Woodrow Wilson had his way when a young man he would have been an officer in the Navy instead of President of the United States. He spoke of the necessity of always being prepared for emergencies, and the advantages of competition, and in concluding his remarks said:

"The competition that calls for the best preparedness and most perfect training is the target practice between the ships of the American fleet."

The progress in gunnery has followed improvement in our Navy.

Where formerly one shot in five minutes from a heavy gun was considered satisfactory we now safely and accurately fire two or more 12-inch shots a minute. While one shot a minute was satisfactory about ten years ago from a 6-inch gun we now fire eight shots. The range has increased from about 2,000 to 10,000 or 12,000 yards. All firing is now conducted at sea, where the motion of the ship vastly complicates the problem of rapid, accurate gunnery, and we now effectively control the batteries of our large vessels in a manner beyond the limits of possibility but a few years ago.

During the last year, and particularly during the last spring, a marked improvement in gunnery has been apparent. This has been due to the establishment of regular schedules of employment for vessels permitting thorough and progressive training, as well as to the efforts and the interest taken in their work by officers and men.

The performance of the Idaho during the year has been most commendable. In the elementary practice of last fall this vessel attained a standing of three, among the twenty-

four vessels competing. In the various forms of practice of this spring the ship stood two out of twenty-one engaged. In past years the records show that the Idaho has generally consistently done well in gunnery. In the engineering competition this year the Idaho stood three among the twenty-five ships competing in the battleship class. The ship has steamed over 17,000 miles during the year without a breakdown. In the engineering work in previous years the ship has always taken a very high standing.

There can be no doubt of the hard, exacting work that has been persistently carried on by the officers and men of the ship throughout the year. There can be no question of the excellence of the discipline and spirit that exists in such a vessel as yours. I congratulate the officers and crew of the Idaho on their success and on their efforts, which have produced these results.

Later Secretary Daniels presented the trophies to the battleship Utah and the torpedoblast destroyer Burrows, which in their classes won the honors in the single test of engineering.

The gunnery trophy for the torpedoblast flotilla was presented to the destroyer Beale, commanded by Lieut. Edward C. L. Parker.

The tables of battle efficiency of the Atlantic Fleet appeared in our issue of Aug. 16, page 1551 and 1583, and the engineering efficiency Aug. 9, page 1519.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, U.S.A., retired, evidently inspired by the music of Fitzgerald's translation of Omar Kayyam in the Rubaiyat, has been delving into the literature of Persia, and out of it has brought forth an interesting translation from the Persian poet-philosopher, Maslah-Ud-din-Sadi Al Shinazi, which comes from the press of Barse and Hopkins, New York, under the title of "Roses from Sadi's Garden." Captain Hampton is to be congratulated on the Oriental atmosphere which he has been able to give to these verses. The swing of the rhyme is like that of the Rubaiyat, of which one is reminded also by the richness of metaphor and simile, while in depth of thought and purity of sentiment it may serve as an inspiration to other poets in these days when appeals to the senses are thought in some circles to be more potent than appeals to the mind. Upon one whose ear seems to be as closely attuned to the best in harmony as the author's, "depth" as a rhyme to "stept" and "slept" ought to have jarred in the penning of the eighth stanza, especially when this bad rhyming destroys the effect of otherwise beautiful metaphors. Captain Hampton has addressed his pen to more serious efforts, such as the history of the 21st U.S. Infantry, which began in the Infantry Journal in March, 1909, and which was mentioned in our issue of March 20 of that year, page 808. The author was then the commissary of the regiment. Ultimately the history appeared in book form.

Tracing the life of its hero through his early days in the Army of the United States in which as a second lieutenant he received in Mexico his first wound, "Pickett and His Men," follows the distinguished Confederate general through all the vicissitudes of the Civil War. Written by the widow of the leader of the immortal charge at Gettysburg, Mrs. Lasalle Corbell Pickett, the book contains descriptions of great tenderness and many poetic apostrophes to the cause of the South and its many heroes. The introduction is by Gen. James Longstreet, the Confederate commander, who in it expresses the belief that "George E. Pickett's greatest battle was really at Five Forks, April 1, 1865 [eight days before the surrender of Lee], where his plans and operations were masterful and skilful, and if they had been executed as he designed them, there might have been no Appomattox; and despite the disparity of overwhelming numbers, a brilliant victory would have been his, if reinforcements, which he had every reason to expect, had opportunely reached him. But they were not ordered in season and did not join the hard-pressed Pickett until night, when his position had long since been attacked by vastly superior numbers with repeating rifles." Mrs. Pickett tells in a charming way how the bitterness which she felt toward the North after the war was softened into admiration by the friendship of her husband's old comrades in arms in the United States Army. On the return of General Pickett and his wife from Canada, they unexpectedly became the guests in New York of some of the General's dearest and most intimate comrades in the days before the war. "I remember," writes the widow, "that my hero had fought as bravely under the Stars and Stripes as he had fought under the Stars and Bars. While my beloved South held the highest place in my affection, next to her was the North that could produce brave and noble men whose friendship could stand a test so severe. I took the General's watch which he had carried through two wars and had inscribed on the inner side of the case the names of the battles in which he had fought under each flag. On the outside I had enameled the two flags, joined together with two ribbons, one of blue, the other of gray. I had not consulted the General about the 'reunion' and the pleasure which mingled with his surprise showed how dear to him were the memories of his old time battlefields and the love of his old time friends." In the purely military description of certain events Mrs. Pickett displays a rare quality of dealing with the essentials of the picture, as in the narration of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. The book which is illustrated is from the press of J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London.

Catching somewhat of his inspiration, perhaps, from Longfellow's hexameter lines on the sifting of the sand into dunes, Dr. Charles Wendell Townsend, author of works on Labrador and on birds, has taken what to the average person may appear prosaic subjects, the sand dune and salt marsh, as the title of a book from his pen just issued by Dana Estes and Company, Boston. All lovers of the seashore who are becoming each year more numerous, with the increasing lure of the summer vacation habit, should find much to interest them in "Sand Dunes and Salt Marshes," which although written in a popular style, abounding in striking descriptions of scenery and of bird and animal life still has a wealth of scientific facts and original observations. The first chapter gives an appreciative account of sand dunes, explaining their varying forms and rate of growth, and the overwhelming of farms and the burying of wrecks by the remorseless onswamp of the glistening sand. The snow and ice formation also is described. There is a chapter devoted to the tracks made by birds and animals in the sand, and one obtains from these a knowledge of the creatures, whether they be deer or foxes, crows or grasshoppers. The vegetation in the dunes is also treated at some length, but the author seems to enjoy most his chapters on the land birds of the dunes and water birds as seen from the dunes. Dr. Townsend has watched the seal at all seasons with telescope and binoculars, and thus is able to tell the reader much about the life and

action of that interesting animal from babyhood to old age.

The quality of Price Collier's "Germany and the Germans from the American Point of View" (Scribner's, New York) was well indicated by the long extract in our issue of Jan. 11, 1913, page 570, of his magazine article entitled "A Land of Damned Professors." In this paper, which constitutes chapter six of this book, is a statement profoundly significant of the effect of military training on the intelligence of the German people. If, as some would have us believe, the army is one of the hand-maidens of ignorance and all that is debasing in civilization, is one of the agencies undermining the manhood of the country, etc., the figures on general illiteracy are very expressive. Mr. Collier tells us that in 1836 the number of Germans who could neither read nor write was 41.44 per cent.; in 1909, 0.01 per cent. In these seventy-three years the army of Germany took on its greatest development and the navy rose from nothing to one of the greatest fleets of the world. Two of the greatest wars of German history were fought within that period. All these things, according to the pessimistic assertions of the anti-militarists, should have kept back education, but, on the contrary, we find Germany to have made strides in general intelligence and culture second to those of no other country, if equaled by any. In the chapter on the German army, the author calls attention to political geography as the sufficient reason for Germany's army and navy. "Let us be fair," he says, "in these judgments and admit at once that if Japan were where Mexico is and Russia where Canada is, and Germany separated from us by a few hours' steaming, certain peace-mongers would have been hanged long ago, and our cooing doves of peace would have had molten tar mixed with their feathers. An Italian proverb runs, 'It is easy to scoff at a bull from a window, and we indulge in not a little of such babyish effrontery from our [comparatively] safe place in the world. Germany, however, is down in the ring and must be prepared at all hazards to take care of herself.' The author warns the pacifist statistician of the danger of making a grave error in wrongly estimating the relation of the military expenditures to the expenses of the Empire. For example, in 1910 the expenses of the Empire were \$757,900,000, and the expenses of the army and navy were \$314,919,325. To the ignorant or the malicious who quote these figures to bolster up a socialist or pacifist preaching this looks as though Germany had spent one-half of her grand total on the services. But this is quite wrong. For, in addition to the expenditures of the Empire, there was spent by the German states the sum of \$1,467,325,000, the empire, or clearing house, of the nation bearing the whole burden of the military expenses. These state expenditures should be included just as the expenditures of our states should be included in a similar comparison for this country.

CARRIER PIGEONS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

The carrier pigeon is by no means neglected by European armies in spite of the rise of the aeroplane and wireless telegraphy, writes Lucien Fournier in the Scientific American. At present France maintains twenty-eight military pigeon houses, in charge of the Engineer Corps, devoted to breeding and training carrier pigeons. They are distributed among the fortifications, especially along the eastern frontier. The pigeon houses are placed on the roof of a building and abundant ventilation is provided, about thirty-five cubic feet of space to each pair of adult pigeons and nine cubic feet to each young bird. The orientation of the house is a matter of importance. All face in a direction opposite to most rainstorms. The cages are enclosed in glass sashes in order to keep out rodents.

As a rule each pigeon house contains 100 pigeons ready for mobilization. To maintain this effective force requires one or two compartments of 130 adult pigeons, a compartment of 200 young birds of the year, two detention pens (one for each sex), which are used only at a certain season, an infirmary facing the south, and a laboratory for the reproduction of despatches. The pigeons are usually selected from birds four or five weeks old. When adult birds are added to the colony preliminary training must be greatly prolonged. The effective or mobile corps, which in May consists of 100 pigeons from two to eight years old, is increased in October by the addition of six reserve birds and twenty-three young birds, eighteen months old, which have taken part in two training campaigns. The winter colony, usually reduced to 130 birds by inevitable losses, produces 200 young for the next season's training.

The pigeons are fed on mixed beans, peas and vetches. The individual daily ration consists of about one and a half ounces of this mixture, divided into three meals. The pigeons are also provided with clay, old mortar, fine river sand, salt and egg shells or oyster shells, ground and mixed in equal parts. In pairing care must be taken not to mate two birds of strong resemblance. Pigeons differing in color should be mated, and crosses made between large and small, old and young, shy and tame birds. Two eggs are laid within a fortnight after mating and are hatched seventeen days later. When the young are three or four weeks old they are separated from their parents.

The military training begins with exercises in flying about the pigeon house, during an hour at least, twice daily. These trial flights are supervised with great care. Birds which set a dangerous example to their fellows by alighting on neighboring roofs are shot. In order to make the birds understand what is required of them the same signals are always given for the same evolutions. The flying exercises are followed by training in carrying despatches over progressively increased distances. The length of the course is increased from twenty kilometers (12½ miles) on the first day to thirty kilometers on the third day, fifty on the sixth, eighty on the fourteenth, 130 on the twentieth, 210 on the twenty-seventh, and 300 on the thirty-fourth. The flights are not attempted in rain, snow or fog. The training of carriers, therefore, is restricted to the period between April and November. The pigeons are divided into classes, according to age, and young birds undergo a shorter training. Practice flights are made over sea, as well as over land, when the location of the pigeon house permits. In calm weather the normal speed of flight is 800 to 900 meters (about half a mile) per minute, so that it is easy to calculate the time required to return to the pigeon house. The results of practice flights are carefully recorded, together with losses of birds and other incidents.

The despatches are either written or photographed.

The former are on sheets of very thin paper, about 3 by 4½ inches, triply folded and rolled to form slender rolls about one and a half inches long. The photographed despatches are made from manuscript sheets, photographed on films 1½ by 2 inches, which are simply rolled for transportation by the pigeons. On receipt the film is read with a magnifying glass or projected on a screen by a lantern. The despatches are carried in tubes of two sorts. One is a goose quill, which is attached by passing through it one of the median tail feathers of the pigeon by compressing the barbs of the feather, which, when released, resume their normal position. The despatch is then introduced and is secured with a pointed match-stick. In another method a tube of aluminum is attached to a leg of the bird.

Every army carrier pigeon bears certain marks by which it can easily be recognized. The left leg is girdled by an aluminum band bearing the date, designation of pigeon house and a serial number. These marks are also stamped on the right wing, together with the letter M or F, indicating the sex of the bird. Both the sex and the place of mobilization are revealed, furthermore, by a spiral band of colored celluloid borne on the right leg. A male is indicated by two and a half, a female by one and a half turns. There are seven colors: black, white, blue, red, yellow, green and violet, each of which corresponds to a different direction.

The French military authorities encourage the breeding of carrier pigeons. French civilians maintain numerous pigeon houses, which are under the supervision of the War Ministry. The official military recognition of the carrier pigeon dates from the Franco-German war of 1870-1871. Although the birds then employed were poorly trained, they accomplished remarkable feats. It is probable that pigeons will soon be carried by aeroplanes, despite the reluctance of aviators, who regard the birds as dangerous passengers. A swiftly moving aeroplane might be seriously injured by the impact of a pigeon. For the purpose of averting accidents at the moment of release it has been proposed to drop the pigeon, head downward, through a long vertical tube, so that the aeroplane would be far away before the surprised bird could right itself. This device will be tested by experiment during the coming season.

MARCH OF THE 10TH CAVALRY.

The 10th Cavalry, under Col. John C. Gresham, marched from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to the Cavalry camp of instruction near Winchester, Va., and arrived in such good condition as to win the praise of the camp commander, Col. C. H. Murray, 12th Cav. The regiment was on the road thirty-four days, four of which were spent in rest. The distance, 705.90 miles, therefore, was made in thirty marches averaging 23.53 miles.

Parts of five states and several ranges of mountains were crossed; most of the way the dust and heat were stifling, and several days the thermometer stood around 100 degrees. We left our post June 16 and finished the march July 19. One horse died of colic, three were shot to prevent suffering, and eight were left in pastures en route. These casualties were mainly due to accidents.

The average age of the horses was 12.2 years and would have been considerably higher but for the presence of a number of very young animals, chiefly Morgans. These horses stood the march remarkably well. Troop H came through without a sore, and A and I nearly as well. In the other troops the sores were uncommonly few. What sores there were came from old setfalls of previous years. No new ones were developed. Many of the horses are veterans and have served in many regiments. Some still carry the old hip brands of the 2d, 3d and other Cavalry regiments. The oldest horse is twenty-three and the youngest five years old; but the young are in small numbers.

The actual time on march was divided evenly—as nearly as possible—between the trot and walk. Reveille was at 4:30 and the start at 6 a.m. To lessen the effects of dust as well as to be able to trot on level ground, great latitude as to distances was given both to squadrons in regiment and troops in squadrons. At the hourly halts, bridles were removed, cinches loosened, grazing encouraged and saddles adjusted. Animals were watered on every possible occasion. McClellan saddles were used. The 138 mules came in as well as the horses.

OBSERVER.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SEATTLE RIOT.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 11, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Having read in your issue of Aug. 2 the article under caption, "The Cause of the Seattle Trouble," I take pleasure in enclosing a clipping which speaks for itself. In addition to what you have already printed I would like to add that I have heard some rumors of drinking and drunkenness on the part of soldiers and sailors during the "Potlatch." Now, I was on the streets at times during the days of the Potlatch, and every evening up to a late hour—and particularly that Friday and Saturday—and I saw none of it, although there was every reason why they could have indulged had they cared to. Among those who know, "Jackie" has a reputation nowadays for cleanliness, sobriety and gentlemanly behavior unsurpassed by any body of men under any, or trying, condition, and during the Potlatch he simply lived up to his reputation. There were one or two cases of individuals, slightly intoxicated who came under my observation, and they were only noticeable because of being in uniform, but they were with companions and had themselves well in hand, and judging by general high averages the soldiers and sailors attacked were sober and minding their own business.

I myself have heard those I.W.W.'s and "Red" Socialists in Pioneer square and vicinity shoot off their dirty mouths about the Flag, the Government, officials and others, and on one occasion, a year ago, I turned to a policeman and asked: "What sort of a town is this that the Mayor will allow such actions on the streets of an American city?" and he replied, "What can we do?" If the sight of an American flag, or uniform, or a patriotic speech is going to start a riot, that city is the place for the Flag to be shown and speeches made. I am sorry that there weren't any I.W.W.'s around that Friday night to get some of their own medicine, but the cowards ran as they always do.

The article enclosed in this letter is from the Pacific Naval Monthly, published at Bremerton, the editor being

Chief Yeoman R. H. Whitaker, U.S.N. The Monthly says:

"For over a year our men in uniform, when passing Pioneer square and vicinity, either alone or with but one or two companions, have been made the target for vile abuse by the I.W.W. soap-box orators, who have been permitted to over exceed the right of free speech in order to draw their hearers' attention to our marked men in uniform.

"They have called them vile names in front of crowds in order to gain the applause and derisive laughter of their grimy listeners.

"They have humiliated our decent-acting men in a hundred dirty ways, and not only in their speeches, but in their literature have they abused and vilified the men who feel honored in wearing the Navy uniform.

"Their rotten literature has been sent to the yard and introduced aboard our ships, and there is not an issue of the foul stuff but what contains slanderous and scandalous attacks on our men and our Service.

"For over a year the resentment of our men has been smoldering, and only their dislike of ungentlemanly conduct and the notoriety attending have prevented a thorough chastising of the scabby harangues before.

"They can blame no one for their punishment but their own vile-tongued orators who brought a justly-proper resentment of a year's standing to a white heat and quick action by their cowardly attacks on three soldiers peaceably enjoying the carnival and wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam during their stroll past Anarchy corner."

STRENGTH OF THE TEXAS DIVISION.

Texas City, Aug. 13, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the JOURNAL of Aug. 2 you mention the 2d Division as being about 20,000 men. By what process of figuring you arrived at that conclusion I do not know. Even if the regiments were at war strength, the strength of the division would be in the vicinity of 22,000. At peace strength (what we are supposed to be) we would have about 12,000. Now here are a few items that are as near correct as a casual observer can tell. The units were not all full when they were ordered here. There have been desertions by the hundreds. The percentage of re-enlistments is about one in thirty. Men are being discharged by the dozens nearly every day. I noticed one company at drill to-day with three skeleton squads.

My company has eleven vacancies. This division was in a far better spirit for actual war service four months ago than it is now. The men are sick and tired of the dilly-dallying of Congress and the War Department. Why not publish the facts of the conditions here, and do not try to hoodwink those who know?

SERGEANT.

[The reference in the article criticised was to war strength, it being assumed that conditions would change rapidly if there was a call for active service.—EDITOR.]

POST EXCHANGE UNIFORM SALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We note that a general order is about to be issued providing that certain parts of the uniform are to be sold to post exchanges and by them resold to the enlisted men, no profit of course to be taken. The following questions naturally arise:

Where will the reduction of paper work take place? Post exchange supplies are inventoried every month. Q.M. supplies twice a year.

Who has the most efficient help, the post exchange officer or the quartermaster?

What will become of obsolete parts of the uniform such as are bound to accumulate due to the constant changes in the uniform?

Why cannot these items be sold in the same manner as subsistence stores are at present?

How will these small parts of the uniform be supplied in the field when it is not practicable to have an exchange in operation?

INTERESTED.

HOW TO FACILITATE MOBILIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Ability to take the field at a moment's notice is certainly a prime essential for mobile forces. Another feature, perhaps equally important, is that paper work should be preferred as far as practicable by the staff. Everything possible in this line should be taken from the companies. To accomplish these results the following reforms are suggested and criticism is invited:

1. Abolish the offices of regimental commissary and battalion quartermaster and commissary.

2. Add two captains to the regimental staff, one as ordnance officer, the other as reconnaissance officer. These two provisions make a net increase of one captain and a decrease of three second lieutenants per regiment.

3. Have an officer of the Q.M. Corps at each garrisoned post to be accountable for all property which does not accompany the troops into the field. This officer, with the Q.M. Corps detachment, to have charge of post during absence of the troops.

4. All Q.M. Corps property to be taken into field to be accounted for by the regimental quartermaster; similar ordnance property to the regimental ordnance officer, and similar engineer and signal property by the regimental reconnaissance officer.

5. Prohibit, by law, any line officer from being held accountable for any money or property which does not accompany his organization into the field.

6. Abolish the details from companies by making separate organizations as follows: (a) A machine-gun company, with its own captain, first and second lieutenants, additional to the present authorized strength; (b) a mounted detachment of scouts and orderlies under command of the reconnaissance officer; (c) abolish the extra details to band; (d) organize remaining detailed men into a headquarters detachment under command of the quartermaster, to whose department their work pertains.

7. The regimental ordnance officer to have general supervision of the ammunition wagons and of the supply of ammunition.

8. Retain the regular commissary sergeant (the quartermaster will need two staff sergeants), but abolish the battalion supply sergeants. Provide for a regimental

ordnance sergeant and a regimental reconnaissance sergeant.

9. Above would require a net increase per regiment of two captains, one first lieutenant, and two regimental staff sergeants, and a net decrease of two second lieutenants, three battalion staff sergeants and eight privates. It might also require a sensible addition to the Q.M. Corps. There would be only one return for each class of property per regiment, instead of per company, which should reduce the number of clerks needed to check these returns in Washington. It would enable the regimental staff to transfer supplies property between organizations, thereby making a more economical administration of the property. The net result in dollars and cents is difficult to predict, probably about a stand off, certainly not an increase; the increase in efficiency should undoubtedly be marked.

10. Coast Artillery matériel should be exempted from the provisions of Pars. 3 and 5, to be accounted for as at present by the coast defense staff. This staff would also probably have to account for property in the hands of companies, unless thought advisable to organize provisional regiments for field service.

W.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

CHANGES

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1913.

No. 4.

Paragraph 712, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, is changed as follows:

712. Change second section to read as follows:

The reviewing officer and others at the reviewing stand salute the color as it passes; when passing around the troops, the reviewing officer and those accompanying him salute the color when passing in front of it. (C.I.D.R., No. 4, Aug. 2, 1913.)

[2059476A—A.G.O.]

Paragraph 713, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, is changed as follows:

713. (Changed by C.I.D.R., No. 2, W.D., 1913.) In passing in review, each staff salutes with its commander. (C.I.D.R., No. 4, Aug. 2, 1913.)

[2058630, A.G.O.]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,

Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

H. O. S. HEISTAND,

Adjutant General.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

ONE NEAR THE TAIL.—At the end of February, 1913, forty-two of the successful candidates from the 1912 examinations had been appointed sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, and five others had been recommended for appointment and were awaiting vacancies which at that time did not exist. Several retirements have since occurred and appointments to vacancies can not be far off. As to your own prospects, apply through the channel.

C. L.—We cannot answer your question in figures, as you do not give dates of your first enlistments or dates of arrival in foreign territory. However, follow these directions and you may arrive at an answer for yourself. Find the total time, home and foreign, you have been in the Army to date; to this add your "actual service in" China, Cuba, the Philippines, Guam, Alaska or Panama, or prior to April 23, 1904, in Porto Rico. Your time in hospital at Key West and trip to Montauk Point during Spanish War does not count double.

FORT LOGAN, COLO., "X. Y. Z." asks: In the event of this depot being abolished as a recruit depot, or abandoned, would the depot band here be sent to another branch of the Service as a band, or would it be split up and the members sent around to various regimental bands as was done with the depot band at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., when that post was done away with as a recruit depot some years ago? Answer: This would be a matter for departmental decision according to the best interests of the Service at the time.

J. J. J.—The society called "American Veterans of Foreign Service" is different from the "Spanish-American War Veterans." The commander-in-chief of the A.V.F.S. is Robert G. Woodside, Pittsburg, Pa.

ONE OF THE BOYS asks: (1) If a soldier of previous service re-enlists and gets a special assignment to a post of his choice and it is 1,400 miles, what transportation would said party have to pay the Government? (2) If a general prisoner, who was dishonorably discharged and received permission to re-enlist would he be credited with his previous military service on retirement or not? (3) Have the commanding officers of military posts any order to grant general prisoners transportation to their home or place of enlistment? (4) What do the outer garments of a general prisoner consist of? G.O. 155, Par. 15, Sept. 25, 1908, reads that general prisoners when released shall have an outer suit of clothing free from prison marks such as a (P). Prisoners at some posts are released with a figure "P" on O.D. shirt. I call that an outer garment and it should be free from such mark when discharged. Prison officer says it is an inner garment. Who is right? (5) General prisoners at military prisons receive an overcoat on being released in the winter months. Can a general prisoner request same if he is serving his sentence at a military post? (6) Why do non-commissioned officers of U.S. Army wear point of chevrons on coat sleeves only, and non-commissioned officers of U.S. Marine Corps wear them just the opposite? Answer: (1) If under orders to a particular post and duty transportation is at expense of Government. (2) Enlistments not terminated by an honorable discharge are not counted. (3) To their homes (or elsewhere as they may elect), provided the cost in each case shall not be greater than to the place of last enlistment. (4) The law provides: "For a suit of citizen's outer clothing, to cost not exceeding ten dollars, to be issued upon release from confinement." (5) The overcoat is not issued except as a necessary article of clothing. (6) For the purpose of distinguishing between the Services.

A. E. B. asks: Can a seven-year enlisted man get out in three years' service and four years on the reserve? If he gets out in three years, is he entitled to travel allowance to point of enlistment and is he entitled to his clothing allowance at the end of three years if he has any due him? Answer: Yes.

C. A. asks: Where may I obtain a set of books designed (if such a set of books has been designed) for study to prepare for a commission as second lieutenant in the Regular Army from the ranks? Answer: See G.O. 53, 1911, and order through your post librarian.

R. S.—Let A. S. apply to the Chief Q.M.C. as to his standing on the eligible list for sergeant, first class (plumber), Q.M. Corps, examination of March 4, 1913. The percentages are not published.

X. Y. Z.—Lists of passengers of Army transports are on record in the Q.M. Corps. Sailing lists from the United States are published each month in this paper. Regarding inspections, Inspector General's Department, and courts-martial, Judge Advocate General's Department, address your request to The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C.

B. R. asks: When I enlisted in 1910 I was eighteen years

of age, but stated that I was twenty-one. Am due for discharge in a couple of months; character on this enlistment excellent. Am studying for a commission and wish to get my age corrected when I re-enlist. Will I be subject to trial for fraudulent enlistment if I try to have it corrected then? Will it occasion a delay, and cause me to lose my rank? What steps should I take to go about it? Answer: A minor who enlists without the consent of his parent or guardian and procures his enlistment by intentionally concealing the fact that he is a minor, may be retained in the Service, discharged without honor, held for trial for fraudulent enlistment, honorably discharged or restored to duty without trial, in the discretion of the Secretary of War. If your military service has been excellent, as you say, the correction might possibly be made and punishment waived, although no one can assure you in advance as to what disposition would be made of your case. If on the other hand you wait until you receive an honorable discharge this fall without having previously stated the fact of your minority, you are no longer amenable to punishment for the military offenses of that enlistment. You would then state your true age (twenty-one) and the facts in the case at the time you apply for re-enlistment, and take your chances on acceptance or rejection.

O. J. C. asks: (1) Date of arrival of 17th Infantry at San Francisco from Philippines, 1905. (2) Date of arrival of the home battalion of the 10th Infantry at New York in September or October of 1899 or 1900. (3) Date of arrival of 10th Infantry at Montauk Point in 1898 from Santiago. (4) Date of departure of 10th Infantry from Tampa for Cuba in June, 1898. (5) Date of departure of 10th Infantry from Charleston for Havana in December, 1898. Answer: (1) Aug. 9, 1905. (2) I, K. L. and M. Sept. 25, 1899. (3) Aug. 16, 1898. (4) June 14, 1898. (5) Dec. 11, 1898.

H. G. asks: Do charges for ordnance, quartermaster and all other charges of like nature appear on the new muster roll, same as on the old? Answer: No charges of this kind appear on new muster roll. Bulletin 24, War Dept., 1913, announces the issue of the new muster rolls.

E. P. D. asks: Is it possible for a minor to obtain a discharge by favor, the father's consent being given to enlist, if the father needs the minor at home to help support him? The father is a cripple and dependent on public charity. Please let me know how to go about it. Answer: See Par. III, G.O. 23, 1913, and apply through the channel.

X. Y. Z.—It is held that the domicile of an officer during his continuance in the Service is the "domicile or residence which he had when he received his appointment as an officer." An officer may, however, "establish a new legal residence or domicile where he is stationed, although as he is subject to orders, the evidence of such intentions should be clear and convincing, such as the acquisition of real property for a home with the intention of living there whenever not required to be elsewhere under military orders." It is also held that "an officer cannot make a certain place his residence by merely declaring that it is so, or that he has elected it to be such. He must take some definite action indicating an intention and the ability to permanently remain," etc. The length of residence to institute divorce proceedings varies in different states. In Delaware it is two years.

HOSPITAL CORPS asks: What is the prescribed fatigue uniform for the Hospital Corps? are they supposed to have the line fatigue uniform in addition to their white uniforms? Answer: For all enlisted men, except of Coast Artillery and those of Q.M. Corps whose classification calls for mechanical or manual work: fatigue coat, fatigue trousers, service hat, russet shoes. See Uniform Regulations, page 53, as amended by C.U.R. 2, 1913.

S. W. B.—There are no 14-inch or 16-inch guns mounted in any fortification in the United States. There is a 14-inch gun being tried at Sandy Hook, N.J., but the trials are not yet concluded. Only one 16-inch gun has been made, and this gun, which has never been mounted, will be transferred to the Canal Zone for use in the Panama Canal Defenses. Issues of 14-inch guns on disappearing carriages were made last year to the insular possessions. The Chief of Ordnance in his report for the year ending June 30, 1912, stated that "a larger caliber of seacoast gun than any heretofore in use in the U.S. has been produced, and is expected to yield the power of the 12-inch gun, which had heretofore been the heaviest employed, with the economy of very considerably longer life. The 14-inch disappearing carriage for use with this gun has been produced and tested."

O. L. B. asks: Does double time count during the period from 1899 until 1902 from time of departure from the United States or from the time of arrival in the Philippines? Answer: Time of actual service in Philippines counts double.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE writes: (1) Par. 58, I.D.R., 1911, as amended by Changes No. 3, I.D.R., June 18, 1913, would indicate that the salute with the left hand is not authorized, and is to be discontinued, and that the right hand will be used under all circumstances. Is this correct? (2) The same paragraph states: "If uncovered, stand at attention without saluting." A full interpretation of the above sentence is desired. There are so many cases in which it would seem ridiculous to stand at attention and not salute, and besides the whole thing seems to be in conflict with Pars. 394 to 402, A.R., 1910. Answer: (1) Yes. (2) The intent is to simplify courtesies. When uncovered, the act of executing the position of the soldier is deemed sufficient, and is in itself a salute. Amendments to A.R. will follow.

O. P. B. asks: (1) What is meant by the term honors, Par. 682, I.D.R., 1911? A contends that it means that fractions of the outpost, such as the outguards, do not turn out as a body and present arms or render honors as a body, but that it does not mean that individual soldiers of the picket, for instance, who are not on duty do not stand at attention and salute, individually, there as in any other place. (2) B contends that no man on outpost renders any salute unless spoken to. Who is correct, A or B? Answer: (1) The prescribed form of salute required in the military service, whether individual or collective. (2) B is right.

M. P. C. asks: (1) Does "1, Parade; 2, Rest," break the numbers? (2) According to the position of Par. 90 (I.D.R., 1911) it would seem to be in the Manual of Arms, and therefore (Par. 76-5th) would not break the numbers. Answer: (1) No. (2) When a movement is divided into numbers the numerals appear in the text.

E. T. B. asks: Explain the following movement in detail: A soldier at "Charge bayonets" with the numbers on; the command is given "Order, arms." Answer: Face to the front, turning of the heel of the left foot, and take the position of the soldier; resume the order. Cadence is not authorized.

T. D. J. asks: (1) If a platoon leader gives this command while the platoon is making any movement, "In place, halt," should the men come to order arms or remain at a right shoulder arm? (2) A platoon marching in column of fours the command "On right into line" is given and then "In place, halt." After this is given the platoon leader gives "Squad march." Should the first set of fours remain at a halt? (3) A troop being inspected by the troop commander and he approaches you, you come to a port arms and open chamber and he does not take your piece, should you come to the order arms when he goes to the next man? Answer: (1) Pieces remain in the position they are in when the command is given. (2) "Squad, march," is an incorrect command. To resume the movement the command should be "Resume march," when all squads take up the march, unless the command "Platoon, halt," had been given previously, in which case the first squad would stand fast. (3) Yes.

E. B. J. asks: (1) Being in line of platoons, can the command "Platoons on left into line" be given? (2) Being in column of squads, the command "On right into line" is given. After the company is deployed can you give "Squads right about, march," and halt your command to the rear? (3) Being in company front and the command is given "Company right, march." The company is halted before it all arrives on the new line, and as the men in the rear are on the line, they halt individually. Do these men execute a right dress or do they simply turn their heads to the right and glance along the new alignment? Answer: (1) No. (2) Not authorized. (3) Par. 176 contemplates the alignment described in Par. 21, hence the men execute it as therein described.

The Secretary of the Navy has signed the contract plans for Destroyer Tender No. 2, Melville, submitted by the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N.J. The contract for the construction of this vessel was awarded to this company July 8, 1913, at a price of \$1,310,000. The vessel was authorized by Act of Congress approved Aug. 22, 1912. To be known officially as Destroyer Tender No. 2, it is the first vessel of the U.S. Navy to be specially designed for the purpose. The present destroyer tender is the auxiliary cruiser Dixie, which was purchased at the time of the Spanish War, and has been converted into a destroyer tender. The new vessel is designed to serve as a general supply and repair ship for a flotilla of fifteen destroyers, and provision has been made for a flotilla commander, so that the tender will ordinarily serve as the flagship of the flotilla. The vessel will have capacity for a considerable quantity of stores and spare parts for the destroyers, as well as provisions and other supplies for the crews of these smaller vessels, thus enabling the destroyers to be incumbered as little as possible with weights not strictly required for offensive operations. In addition, the tender will carry a large reserve supply of torpedoes and ammunition for the use of the destroyers, and will have a fully equipped repair shop, including a small foundry, so that full advantage can be taken of the qualities of the destroyers without reference to the vicinity of a base for supplies and repairs. While the vessel is not intended to undertake offensive operations on her own account, she will be armed with eight 5-inch guns for her own defense.

The use of oil fuel as an important factor in maintaining high speed in battleships of present dimensions was explained by Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, in a recent speech on this subject in the House of Commons. "It is not possible," he asserted, "to give the fast battleships the necessary speed on a coal-burning basis without increasing the length of these vessels" and without raising the whole docking question. Hence it had been decided by the British Admiralty Board to make the four new battleships adaptable for burning oil only. The supply of crude oil in various parts of the world is greatly in excess of all demands, and the development of natural oil fields and the increase in the processes of the manufacture of oil, along with the possibilities of oil production in Great Britain would greatly increase the supply in the future. The problem is not, however, one of quantity but of price. In England as has been pointed out, there is a feeling that in adopting oil the supply of which is very limited in British territory and abandoning coal of which fuel the empire has immense beds, the Admiralty will be playing into the hands of possible enemies, who could then have as large a supply of naval fuel as Great Britain. It will be recalled that when Britain switched to the Dreadnought type of battleship, she practically rendered all her older warships obsolete and thus gave Germany and other nations a chance to push her for supremacy at sea, which, until the change in type was made, seemed incontestable.

A despatch from Manila Aug. 21 reports that Vernon L. Whitney, of Iowa, Governor of Jolo, is in the hospital suffering from five barong wounds inflicted by two Moros. The Governor is badly injured, but will probably recover. He killed both of his assailants after a dramatic struggle. Governor Whitney had just completed an inspection of the Scout camp at Bual Looe and had sent his interpreter to order his launch. The interpreter was attacked by Moros, but escaped. Whitney heard of the attack, and as he ran to investigate he met two Moros, who approached in a friendly manner, but suddenly attacked him. Whitney, who is a large man over six feet tall, clinched one of the Moros while he shot the other. Then, after a struggle, wrested the barong from the other man and killed him with it. During the struggle, however, Whitney received bad wounds. Of a previous fight in which he was badly injured in the leg Governor Whitney said to a Times correspondent: "It happened that in a fight last June I killed the brother of Sahipa, who had been a cattle thief for many years, and Sahipa had sworn vengeance. He made several attempts to get me, but didn't succeed. But if I had been of the height of the average Moro Constabulary soldier, the bullet that got me in the leg would have got me in the abdomen, and that would have been the end of me."

In the line of the general policy of the War Department for the reduction of paper work in the Army, the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps has directed the department commanders to install a new system for the accounting of the quartermaster supplies at posts. Among other things, sizes are eliminated in determining the minimum and maximum quantities that should be required for the equipment and use of troops in the field. The quartermasters are required to keep the records of sizes to aid them in the preparation of requisitions, but are not required to report them to department commanders and the War Department. A rearrangement of schedules for the rendition of accounts is provided for, and many other things for simplification in carrying out Circular 18, Par. 19 and 22, of the Quartermaster's Department, issued in 1911. Accounts of balances on hand under the new arrangement will be rendered in the Eastern Department on Dec. 31 and June 30; Southern Department, March 31, Sept. 30; Central Department, Feb. 28, Aug. 31; Western Department, April 30, Oct. 31; Hawaiian Department, March 31, Nov. 30; Philippine Department, Dec. 31 of each year.

Remounts for the Army were the subject of a long conference at the Department of Agriculture in Washington on Aug. 19. The Government went into the horse-breeding business for the benefit of the Army almost a year ago. It is acting in co-operation with the farmers much on the same plan that the French government has been using with great success for years. It is believed that the result will be a distribution of better horses among the farmers of the country and placing an adequate number of desirable remounts at the disposal of the Army purchasing agents whenever they want to take them up. The horse experts both of the Army and the Department of Agriculture were summoned to the conference from all over the country.

Among those invited were Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A.; George M. Rommel, Chief of the Division of Animal Husbandry; John O. Williams, of Fort Collins, Colo.; Dr. R. H. Tracey, of the experiment station at Bismarck, N.D.; W. F. Hammond, in charge of the Morgan horse farm at Middlebury, Vt.; Dr. R. G. Lawton, of Nashville, Tenn.; H. W. Reese, in charge of the breeding station at Front Royal, Va.; Walter B. Palmer, of Ottawa, Ill.; Henry Fairfax, of Aldie, Va., and James L. Gay, of Pisgah, Ky.

Charles J. Hanson, formerly sergeant, Battery A, Field Art., requests that his official record for the period of March 24, 1893, to Aug. 1, 1895, be amended so as to show that he was on extra duty, instead of special duty, during that period in order to entitle him to extra pay. He was accounted for on the muster rolls of his battery as on detached service at Chicago, in connection with the War Department exhibit at the World's Columbian Exhibition from March 24, 1893, to Aug. 1, 1895. Concerning his service for this latter period, from Nov. 9, 1893, until Aug. 1, 1895, the Military Secretary, in connection with a claim filed by him for extra duty pay for the period, reported Sept. 22, 1906, in an endorsement for the Auditor for the War Department, as follows: "That the records show in the case of Charles J. Hanson, Battery A, 1st Field Art., that he was on detached service, on special duty at New York Arsenal from Nov. 9, 1893, per S.O. 253, A.G.O., 1893, and relieved Aug. 1, 1895, during the period he was engaged in photography." As there is no evidence other than his statement to the effect that during the earlier of the two periods he was engaged in the same duty as during the latter period, his claim for extra duty pay for the period of March 9, 1893, to Aug. 1, 1895, is disallowed by the Auditor for the following reasons: "As the War Department does not report the soldier as mustered for extra duty, but as he is reported on detached duty service on special duty at New York Arsenal from Nov. 9, 1893, to Aug. 1, 1895, he is not entitled to extra pay for the periods mentioned." The Judge Advocate General holds that if the correction of the record be sufficient authority upon which the Auditor could reopen his claim, the soldier's record should be corrected for the period of Nov. 9, 1895, to show that while on duty at the New York Arsenal, under special orders, he was actually in the performance of extra duty, it should then entitle him to extra pay.

Among the results of the experiments recently made by the German naval authorities for the purpose of finding some means of preventing the rusting of ship's plates was the discovery that in some cases the color intended as a protection actually caused rust. Polished steel plates were painted with stripes, and to distinguish them the stripes were numbered, the figures being painted over the stripes in oil colors. It was then discovered that rust had started immediately beneath the figures, under the very spot where it might have been thought the protection was strongest. Similar observations were made in connection with iron objects other than plates. In experimenting with different kinds of paint, highly polished steel plates were painted with one, two, three and four coats of different descriptions of paint. Each coat was allowed to dry thoroughly, and then steam was passed over the plates. After some time the paint was removed, and it was found that the plate with only one coat of paint was not rusted at all. The explanation appears to be that the second coat tends to dissolve the first and make it porous, this condition being increased with each additional coat.

And the end of the Major Ray case is not yet. There is just as determined opposition to the confirmation of Major Herbert M. Lord, nominated to succeed Major Ray, as there was to the confirmation of Major Ray's original nomination to lieutenant colonel. Several influential members of the Senate Military Committee have declared absolutely that they will not permit the confirmation of Major Lord, being of the opinion that it would be a dangerous precedent to permit his promotion contrary to the rule of seniority. Exception to the opinion of the Attorney General as to the constitutionality of the law governing promotion in the Army is taken by a number of Senators, and they are convinced that if they permit the confirmation of Major Lord they will be endorsing the views of the Attorney General. If the way is opened by the confirmation of Major Lord the Senators fear that the War Department will feel authorized to ignore entirely all laws passed by Congress governing promotion.

Nothing has been finally decided as to the itinerary of the Atlantic Fleet, in command of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, for the Mediterranean cruise other than that the fleet will leave Norfolk on Oct. 25 and return in time to allow the men to spend Christmas at home. The time of arrival on the return trip will probably be about Dec. 20. The vessels to make the cruise, it is intended, shall comprise the largest fleet of any nation making a friendly visit, and will include all of the available battleships of the fleet, probably fourteen; the entire destroyer flotilla, which at the time of leaving will number more than thirty, and several colliers, supply ships and auxiliaries. The decision to send the fleet abroad was reached on Aug. 16 after a conference between Mr. Joseph Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, and Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Palmer, naval aid to the Secretary, held at Newport.

At a meeting at Paris on Aug. 19 of the Carnegie Bureau, presided over by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the following were delegated to proceed to the various Balkan states and prosecute an inquiry into the reports of atrocities. Dr. H. N. Brailsford, representing Great Britain; Prof. Samuel Train Dutton, Columbia University, representing the United States; Tustin Goddard, representing France; Prof. Paul M. Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats in the Russian Duma, representing Russia; Prof. Pazkowski, Berlin University, representing Germany, and Professor Redlich, a member of Parliament, representing Austria. There are three points the commission will investigate: "First. The responsibility for the outbreak of hostilities between the allies after the conclusion of the war with Turkey. Second. The truth or falsity of the report of the outrages said to have been

committed by the combatants, particularly the mutilation of captives, the outrages on women and destruction of private property. Third. The economic waste caused by this war between the allies and its cost."

A Japanese newspaper has announced that it will undertake a scientific investigation of the currents round Japan and in the China Sea for the benefit of mariners, and has solicited the assistance of the public. Thousands of sealed bottles are to be set adrift from various parts of the coast, and steamers on the Nagasaki-Shanghai run, the Keelung, Kagoshima-Loochoo, Shimonoseki-Fusan, Dairen, and Nagasaki-Hong-Kong routes will also deposit bottles in the sea. Each bottle will contain an international postcard with particulars of the investigation printed in Japanese, English, Russian, and Chinese, and the bottles will be marked on the outside to facilitate discovery. When a bottle is picked up the finder is to forward it to the office of the newspaper with details of the position, date, etc., filled in. The investigation will last two years, experts will be employed to tabulate the information given in the return postcards, and the results will be made public.

The Army transport Dix sailed Aug. 15 from Manila to San Francisco. The U.S.A.T. Logan sailed from Manila Aug. 17 with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki—1st Lieut. Bowers Davis, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Dusenbury, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Whitmon R. Connolly, 24th Inf. For San Francisco—Major James F. Brady, Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, 131st Co. C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Val E. Miltenberger, M.R.C.; 2d Lieut. Frank Brezina, Phil. Scouts; Capt. Louis E. Bennett, 50th Co. C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wall, M.R.C.; 2d Lieut. Harding Polk, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. David D. Hogan, M.R.C.

"The Oregon will be placed in commission and ordered to report to the Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo," said Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Aug. 18. "She will be the first large warship to pass through the canal, and her cruise, recalling the famous run she made around South America to join Sampson's fleet off Santiago, will fittingly emphasize the great saving in time and distance the canal will permit. Afterward, some time next year, the Oregon will lead the Atlantic Fleet through the canal to the Pacific."

Comdr. Andrew T. Long, U.S.N., of the cruiser Des Moines, which was sent to the coast of Venezuela at the outbreak of the Castro revolt, cabled to the Navy Department on Aug. 21 that "the present disturbance in Venezuela has not been important and practically is finished." Commander Long stated that the fullest information indicated that Castro is not in Venezuela. A press despatch from Caracas of the same date states that the movement at Coro in favor of the return to power of Gen. Cipriano Castro has been completely quelled. The troops of President Gomez have been successful and the principal revolutionary officers are now prisoners.

Much interest has been aroused in England concerning the fate of the military band. The official view seems to be that bands are a sort of peace-time incubus which war very quickly removes. Once a regiment mobilizes for war, the band, with all its panoply, disappears. The non-commissioned officers and men have to take their places in the ranks, either with a rifle or a stretcher in their hands, for which field work they have had little or no training.

Popular Mechanics prints a picture of Canadian volunteer soldiers wearing straw hats made of the kind of straw used in horses' warm-weather bonnets. "The effect of a long line of straw-hatted, khaki-clad soldiers coming down the street on a hot day is pleasing," it says. "Among the 1,000 soldiers encamped recently near London, Ontario, for summer maneuvers, not a hat could be found that was not straw."

New York's aquarium has now a rival in the marine exhibit, the second largest in the world, which was turned over recently by the city of Manila to the Bureau of Science. The Manila aquarium has thirty-four tanks containing rare specimens of submarine vegetation. The New York aquarium does not approach it in the size of its collection of tropical deep-sea life. There is also a fine aquarium at Honolulu.

Admiral Count von Wellenburg, of the Austrian navy, was one of several persons terribly injured at Pola, Austria, on Aug. 21, when the breech of a big gun burst during a test. Both legs of the Admiral, who is president of the Naval Technical Committee, were shattered, and immediate amputation was necessary in order to save his life. Three petty officers were killed outright and many others were wounded.

The U.S.S. Michigan and the Mexican gunboat Progreso have left for Tampico due to the exceedingly precarious conditions at that port, a Herald despatch of Aug. 20 reports. Numerous bands of rebels were concentrating around Tampico and sacking nearby ranches. They had cut the railway between Tampico and San Luis Potosi.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order providing that the term of instruction of apprentice seamen at the naval training stations shall be extended from three to four months. Authority will be granted to the commanding officers, however, to permit a period of six months' instruction to apprentices in special instances where they regard such action as desirable.

The long-awaited order assigning to corps, regiments and other organizations the graduates of this year's class at the Military Academy has been issued by the War Department this week and is published on page 1591.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., commanding the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, with headquarters at Albany, was retired Aug. 20, 1913, at his own request. A notice of the record of services of General Maus appeared in our issue of July 19, page 1426. The 1st Brigade is at present in command of Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., with headquarters at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., promoted colonel Aug. 12, 1913, vice Rossell, appointed Chief of Engineers, was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 24, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883. He graduated No. 1 in his class, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the Corps of Engineers. He is known as one of the ablest officers in the Corps of Engineers, and his first duty after graduation was at Willets Point and West Point, where among other duties he was an assistant to Major Ernst and was instructor in military photography at the Engineer School of Application. He was on duty under the Department of State, Washington, D.C., in connection with the International American Conference, Dec. 30, 1889, to April 7, 1890, and was at Fort Monroe from April, 1891, to May, 1894, as assistant to Engineer officer in charge of fortifications. Among subsequent important work Colonel Zinn was secretary of the Mississippi River Commission at Milwaukee, and in charge of improving Fox River, Wis., and certain harbors of Lake Michigan, and in charge of improving falls of the Ohio River, Green and Kentucky Rivers, Ky., and other works, to July, 1900. He went to the Philippines in the summer of 1900, and was Engineer Officer, Department of Northern Luzon, from Sept. 6, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901. He next served at Jefferson Barracks and Fort Leavenworth, and was then at Wheeling, W.Va., in charge of construction of locks and dams, Ohio River, and of the improvement of various rivers in West Virginia. Colonel Zinn was on duty at Portland, Me., in charge of fortifications and river and harbor improvements in Maine and New Hampshire, and his last duty was at the headquarters of the Central Division at Chicago, Ill.

POLO AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

The Army officers' polo team from Fort Riley in the semi-finals for the Atlantic cups at the Point Judith Polo Club, Narragansett Pier, R.I., Aug. 15, were defeated by the Leopards. The Army team, although Lieutenant Quekemeyer had not fully recovered from his recent fall, kept the Leopards fully employed to give them six goals and a beating. Their playing was marked by vigorous blocking tactics.

Successive goals by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Rathborne gave the Leopards their first lead in the seventh period of 0 1/4 to 8, but later the Army lost a half goal through a foul by Lieutenant Wilson and its total went back to 7 1/2. Each team scored in the eighth period, leaving the Leopards victors by 10 1/4 to 8 1/2. The Army team and the mounts have left for Fort Riley, Kas. The summary of the game follows:

Semi-finals for Atlantic Cups, presented by R. L. Agassiz, for teams not handicapped over ten goals.

LEOPARDS.		ARMY.	
Pos.	Player.	Pos.	Player.
1.	J. C. Rathborne.....	1.	Lieut. A. H. Wilson.....
2.	T. Austin Amory.....	2.	Lt. W. W. West, jr.....
3.	J. B. Thomas.....	3.	Lt. J. G. Quekemeyer.....
4.	F. Ambrose Clark....	4.	Lt. W. L. Moore, jr.....

Total 10 Total 4

Score—Leopards—Goals earned, 11; less penalties, 3 1/4; total, 10 1/4. Army—Goals earned, 3; by handicap, 6; less penalty, 1/2; total, 8 1/2. Individual goals—Rathborne, 4; Amory, 4; Wilson, 2; West, 1; Thomas, 1; Clark, 1; Wilson by mistake, 1.

Penalties—fouls by Clark and Wilson; safety by Clark. Referee—J. G. Smithers.

AVIATION NOTES.

Two aviators of Providence, R.I., made a call upon the Battleship Fleet at Jamestown on Aug. 15, in a Curtiss flying boat. Gerald T. Hanley, with Raymond V. Morris as pilot, left the water at Providence, skimmed down to Newport, circled the harbor and flew across to Jamestown. After flying around the fleet of battleships Hanley and Morris alighted on the water alongside the flagship, where they made a short call. A few minutes later the flying boat again slipped from the water and returned to Providence. The flying boat they used is a duplicate of one recently made by Glenn H. Curtiss for the Imperial Russian navy.

Capt. W. I. Chambers, Naval Constr. H. C. Richardson and Lieut. P. N. L. Bellinger, U.S.N., were reported at Hammondsport, N.Y., on Aug. 13, observing the tests on the Navy's latest flying boat, constructed there by Glenn H. Curtiss. The boat made the climbing test with the heaviest load ever carried there, and made a glide of 2,800 feet from an altitude of 400 feet at a speed of 50 m.p.h. On the speed test the machine averaged for five trips with and against the wind just under 60 m.p.h., and averaged on the slow test less than 50 m.p.h. The flying was continued until eight o'clock at night to take advantage of favorable weather conditions. The official tests were satisfactorily completed next morning. Compared with the Curtiss flying boats the Navy has used during the past year the new machine seems very large. The hull has an extreme width of fifty inches, a depth of forty-six inches, and a total weight of 500 pounds. Fully loaded for the tests the machine weighed approximately 2,400 pounds.

The French papers report that the mounted kites of Captain Saconney have been tested on a large scale by the cruiser Edgar Quinet and have given perfect satisfaction. Of these kites L'Illustration, translated for the Literary Digest, says: "Recourse will be had to the kite for lighting the squadron as a whole and for surveying a foreign blockaded coast. The kite has the advantage that the wind, the great enemy of other aerial devices, facilitates its evolutions. If the weather is calm the ship makes its own wind by its motion. A speed of eighteen knots is necessary to elevate the observer, and cruisers of the Edgar Quinet type can make twenty-four knots. These kites, dismounted and stowed away in some corner, can be mounted five minutes after being brought to the bridge of the ship; while this is being done another party makes ready the apparatus for sending up. There are required fifteen minutes for sending, getting ready the basket, and installing the observer,

who remains connected with the ship by telephone. Five minutes is necessary for an ascension of 1,000 feet. Ten suffice for hauling in the rig and stowing it away."

RECENT DEATHS.

Pay Dir. Richard Thomas Mason Ball, U.S.N., died at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 19, 1913. He had been ill for two weeks. Pay Director Ball was a direct descendant of Charles Washington, half-brother of George Washington, and was the donor of a number of autographed letters written by George Washington, incorporated in the collection of the Congressional Library several years ago. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the Army and Navy Clubs of Washington, D.C., and New York city, and of the New York Yacht Club. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Cornelia Winder, of Detroit, Mich., a member of the famous Randolph family, and Janet Randolph Ball, a daughter. Pay Director Ball was born in Leesburg, Va., on May 16, 1857, and entered the Navy as an assistant paymaster June 16, 1880. He was promoted to passed assistant paymaster June 19, 1888; to paymaster April 10, 1895. During the Spanish-American War he served on board the Cincinnati from the beginning of the war until July 8, 1898. He was promoted to pay inspector Nov. 22, 1902, serving on board the receiving ship Wabash and as pay officer of the naval station, New London, Conn., until Dec. 10, 1902; as fleet paymaster of the Pacific Squadron on board the New York, Feb. 1, 1903, to Dec. 24, 1903; in charge of the Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1, 1904, to Jan. 7, 1907; as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1907, to May 24, 1910. He was promoted to pay director May 3, 1907; served as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Newport, R.I., from July 1, 1910, to Nov. 30, 1910; and as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Md., from Dec. 1, 1910, to the date of his death. He had been under treatment at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, since Aug. 5. The body was laid to rest in the family burial ground near Leesburg, Va., on Aug. 21. "Pay Director Ball," writes an officer of his corps, "was a splendid type of the dignified Southern gentleman, and in his death the Pay Corps and the Naval Service have lost one of their most highly respected and efficient officers."

The body of Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N., retired, who died at Warm Springs, Va., recently, was taken to Washington, D.C., Aug. 16, and placed in a vault at Arlington. His funeral will be held in the fall.

The remains of Mrs. A. V. Kautz, widow of Gen. A. V. Kautz, U.S.A., who died at Wenonah, N.J., Aug. 11, 1913, were interred at Arlington Cemetery, Va., with those of her husband, on Aug. 13. The funeral took place from the house of her son, Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz, 2008 R street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The services were conducted by the Rev. Herbert Reese, of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church. Present were a few old friends of the family who had been informed of the death of Mrs. Kautz, and as honorary pallbearers were Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, U.S.A., retired, Major Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A., retired, Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., and Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A. These distinguished officers were selected by the children as old and valued friends of the General and his wife, three of whom had seen service with General Kautz in early days on the frontier. The pallbearers accompanied the family to Arlington, where the few last solemn words were said above the grave on the beautiful slope close to the Lee mansion. General Kautz was a prominent figure in the old Army, a veteran of the Mexican, Indian and Civil Wars, and brevet major general. His long and excellent record is familiar to all of the older officers of the Army. Mrs. Kautz was a Miss Markbreit, of Cincinnati, sister of Col. Leopold Markbreit, former Mayor of that city. She was of Austrian descent, counting among her relatives many military names, conspicuous among which was that of an uncle who served as one of Franz Josef's field marshals. Mrs. Kautz leaves three children: Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., Mrs. A. C. Read, wife of Major Alvan C. Read, U.S.A., and Mrs. H. L. Simpson, wife of Lieut. H. L. Simpson, U.S.A., retired. "Mrs. Kautz," writes a correspondent, "has all of her life been distinguished for her many social talents and her host of admiring and devoted friends. To anyone who knew her it would not be possible to exaggerate her unusual gifts for conveying sympathy and enthusiasm. She was the opposite of all that death implies, in that she was essentially vital and life-giving in all of her relations with life. Had she never married she doubtless would have attained distinction as an artist. As it is she has left many fine paintings, some of which are on exhibition in the Art Museum in Cincinnati. The loss occasioned by her death will be deeply felt by the widely scattered friends in the Service and in civilian life, who are made to realize that her like will not be met again in one generation."

Mr. Leslie Lupton, father of P.A. Paymr. Robert B. Lupton, U.S.N., died at his late residence, 39 New Brunswick avenue, Rahway, N.J., Aug. 21, in his sixty-ninth year.

Miss Louise W. Irwin, daughter of the late Rear Admiral John T. Irwin, U.S.N., formerly commandant at Mare Island, Cal., died of apoplexy Aug. 18, 1913, as the result of a fire alarm turned in at the navy yard. Miss Irwin, together with others of the household, jumped out of bed at sound of the alarm, believing it might be for a fire in their own house. Learning it was a false alarm Miss Irwin returned to her room. Her mother later found her dead.

Lieut. (J.G.) Willis W. Lawrence, U.S.N., died at the Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., Aug. 19, 1913. He was born in Colorado on July 31, 1883, and entered the naval service as a midshipman June 29, 1903, graduating from the Naval Academy in September, 1906. He was promoted to ensign Sept. 13, 1908, and to lieutenant (junior grade) Sept. 13, 1911. His last active duty was performed at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., from Nov. 29, 1912, to July, 1913, since which date he had been on sick leave of absence.

The body of Prof. Henri Marion, for twenty-five years an instructor in the Department of Modern Languages at the Naval Academy, who died at Culver, Ind., on Aug. 15, was brought to Annapolis Aug. 17 and buried in the Naval Cemetery, opposite the Naval Academy. The services were attended by a large number of fellow instructors and other friends of Professor Marion. Mrs. Ernest Brooks and Ensign Paul H. Marion, U.S.N., daughter and son of Professor Marion, were present at

the funeral. The pallbearers were Comdr. T. B. Hoff, U.S.N., retired, Prof. Paul E. Voinot, Prof. N. M. Terry, Prof. P. J. des Garennes, Prof. T. W. Johnson, Instructor Gaston Costet, Instructor Olivet and Lieut. A. J. Corbesier, U.S.M.C.

Dr. Frank R. White, Director of Education of the Philippine insular government, died at Manila on Aug. 17. Dr. White, one of the first American teachers sent to the Philippines in 1901, rose from grade to grade until he became the head of the educational system of the islands four years ago. He is survived by a widow and two children at Manila and by his father, Andrew White, of Lyons, Neb.

Frank Dupont Marston, son of the late Rear Admiral John M. Marston, U.S.N., died at Toms River, N.J., Aug. 8, 1913.

Mrs. Matilda Bittman, widow of G. M. Bittman, of Leavenworth, and mother of Mrs. Charles H. Barth, wife of Lieut. Col. C. H. Barth, U.S. Inf., Adjutant General, died at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 16, 1913, where Colonel Barth is on duty. Mrs. Bittman was seventy-six years old and was born in Londonderry, Ireland. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Barth, and son, Edward E. Bittman, of Leavenworth, Kas.

Mrs. Jennie Smith Hopkins, wife of Q.M. Sergt. Duckett F. Hopkins, U.S.A., died suddenly of heart disease at New Orleans, La., on Aug. 16. She was in her forty-first year and leaves two daughters, Catherine and Constance, aged ten and seven, who are now in charge of their grandfather, who is a resident of Hattiesburg, Miss. The remains of Mrs. Hopkins were interred in Greenwood Cemetery at New Orleans. Sergeant Hopkins, who is now stationed in the Philippines, formerly held a commission as first lieutenant and captain in the Mississippi State Militia, and later served in the 164th Co., C.A.C., at Jackson Barracks, La. He was appointed quartermaster sergeant, U.S.A., Aug. 31, 1912.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Capt. Roger O. Mason, 1st U.S. Field Art., and Miss Jane Ellis at Honolulu, H.T., July 29, 1913, which we briefly noticed in our issue of Aug. 9, was a very quiet but pretty event. The bride is the sister of Lieut. O. O. Ellis, 15th U.S. Inf. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Smith, of the Methodist Church. Other members of the bridal party were Capt. and Mrs. John O'Shea, Miss Norma Mason and Lieut. Percy Deshon. The bride was beautifully dressed in a gown of Alice blue charmeuse, and wore a picture hat trimmed with pink roses. Her bouquet was made up of orchids and pink roses, softened with maidenhair fern. After the ceremony, which occurred at six o'clock, the party motored to the Moana Hotel, where a bridal dinner was served. The tables were decorated in red, the Artillery color. Capt. and Mrs. Mason spent a few days of their honeymoon at the Moana Hotel, and after a leisurely trip around the island returned to their home at Schofield. Miss Ellis comes from El Paso, Texas, and for a year or more has been the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea. She has been very popular during her sojourn at Schofield Barracks, and will be heartily welcomed as a permanent member of the post.

Mrs. William C. Wren, widow of Major William C. Wren, 12th U.S. Inf., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary, to Walter D. Idema, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The marriage is expected to take place in November.

Mrs. Leila W. Nayden, of Nome, Alaska, announces the engagement of her daughter, Katharine Elizabeth, to Capt. William Lewis Reed, 30th Inf. The wedding, which will be a military one, will take place in St. Mary's Episcopal Church at Nome on Oct. 1. After the ceremony Capt. and Mrs. Reed will be stationed at Fort Davis, Alaska. Interesting souvenirs of the announcement, made at a dinner beautifully given in Nome, were the place cards of large paper hearts, showing, upon their being untied, excellent photographs of each of the happy pair.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. Putnam, of Philadelphia, Pa., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Putnam, to Seaton Schroeder, jr., of Washington, D.C., son of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Schroeder. No date has been set for the wedding. Mr. Schroeder was graduated from the engineering department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1911, and is a member of the Delta Psi fraternity.

Col. and Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet announce the engagement of their daughter, Sarita, to Lieut. D. P. Wood, 16th U.S. Inf.

The engagement of Lieut. Frederick W. Teague, 1st Field Art., and Miss Wilhelm is noted in our Manila letter this week. The wedding will take place in the fall.

A beautiful dinner party was given on board the U.S.S. Connecticut at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., by Surg. John H. Iden, U.S.N. As a complete surprise to his friends came the Doctor's announcement of his engagement to Miss Marianna D. Brazill, daughter of Mrs. John Brazill, of Portsmouth, R.I. Dr. Iden's guests at the dinner were Capt. and Mrs. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., commanding the Connecticut; Mrs. Knapp's mother, Mrs. Harrison; Ensign and Mrs. Combs and their house guest, Miss Marianna Brazill; Ensign and Mrs. Reno, Paymr. J. A. B. Smith, Ensign and Mrs. Boyd, Comdr. and Mrs. Fullinwider, Ensign and Mrs. Want, Lieutenant Meade, Lieutenant Barker, U.S.M.C., Lieutenant Hileman, Ensign Bartlett, Dr. and Mrs. Allen and Ensigns Green and Brown and Lieutenant Commander Galbraith. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will probably occur early in October.

Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Manchester, of Pawlet, Vt., announce the marriage of their daughter, Hazel Manchester, on Aug. 20, 1913, to Mr. David J. Evans, of Granville, N.Y. Miss Manchester is the sister of Lieut. Paul R. Manchester, 27th U.S. Inf. Mr. Evans is cashier of the Granville National Bank.

Mrs. Isobel Gould Tower announces the marriage of her daughter, Elizabeth, to Lieut. Henry Welles Baird, 5th U.S. Cav., on Friday, Aug. 1, 1913, at Berkeley, Cal. Lieut. and Mrs. Baird will be at home after Sept. 1 at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

"The engagement of Miss Alda B. Chapman, of California, to Lieut. Edward L. Hooper, U.S.A., West Point, 1901, late of Panama, now of San Francisco, has been announced," says the Boston Transcript. "Lieutenant

Hooper is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Dennison Hooper, of Riverdale, Gloucester."

Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Quevedo, of West Point, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Maria, to Ensign Harry L. Merring, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Sterrett. The wedding will take place next June.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Gen. James Parker, Mrs. Parker and their son, George, are at the Hotel Monotto, Fishers Island, N.Y.

Mrs. A. A. De Loffre is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. E. Moran, at 1649 Newton street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. A. C. Read will stay several weeks with her sister in Wenonah, N.J., before returning to Porto Rico.

Major and Mrs. Earle D'A. Pearce, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., are now at 1942 Calvert street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Comdr. John F. Hines, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hines are spending part of his leave at the Huron Mountain Club, Big Bay, Mich.

A son, John Powers Connor, was born Aug. 18, 1913, to Mrs. C. H. Connor, wife of Capt. C. H. Connor, M.C., U.S.A., at New York city.

Lieut. F. A. Todd, U.S.N., attached to the Mayflower, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ayer at Prides Crossing, Mass., Aug. 15.

Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 8th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Shaw and children are at 4473 Pleasant Valley Court, Oakland, Cal., for the present.

Mrs. Guy A. Mix, of Fort Monroe, Va., is registered at the Hotel Brighton, after spending two weeks at Narragansett Pier and Newport.

Mrs. William H. Hay, wife of Major William H. Hay, instructor at the War College, Washington, is the guest of Mrs. William C. Wren, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Lieut. R. P. Glassburn, Coast Art. Corps, and family have moved from 220 Wadsworth avenue, New York city, to 2322 Andrews avenue, New York city.

Col. Arthur Williams, U.S.A., recently retired, has settled in Southern California and has purchased a beautiful home, No. 315 St. Andrew's place, Los Angeles, Cal.

Prof. T. J. J. See, instructor of mathematics at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and head of the naval observatory at that station, has received from President Wilson his commission as relative captain.

Word reached Wilmington, Del., Aug. 18, that Senator Henry A. du Pont, of Delaware, is ill in Paris. He went abroad early in July for his health. He is seventy-five years old. His condition is reported as serious.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., left London, England, Aug. 17 on board the Atlantic Transport line steamship Minnetonka, accompanied by his grandnieces, Mrs. T. E. Mitchell and Miss Adena Miles and Col. John S. McEwan.

Lieut. Col. Daniel L. Tate, 3d U.S. Cav., Mrs. Tate and Joseph Tate are the guests of L. C. Clark, of South Prospect street. "Their many friends here," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "are glad to welcome them back to Burlington."

The camp occupied by the 1st Battalion, 3d U.S. Inf., at the Oswego County Fair, at Fulton, N.Y., was on Aug. 13 designated as Camp Marion P. Maus, by order of Capt. George H. McMaster, commanding. Lieut. N. M. Diller is battalion adjutant.

Mrs. Fiske, wife of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., and a party that included Mrs. Cronin, wife of Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronin, U.S.N., and Miss Fiske, watched the progress of the polo match of the Westchester Polo Club at Newport, R.I., Aug. 18, from an automobile in the parking space.

Mrs. Joseph C. King, wife of Lieut. J. C. King, 10th Cav., is the guest of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. John J. Ryan, in Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. King will leave Atlanta the last of the month and join her husband at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. They will leave in September for San Francisco to sail for Manila on the October transport.

Col. A. L. Parmerter, U.S.A., A.G., N.G.D.C., and Mrs. Parmerter arrived in New York from Washington last week, stopping at the Hotel Seville, en route to their home at Plattsburg, N.Y. The Colonel left Plattsburg this week for a fishing trip in Canada, accompanied by Mr. Thomas J. Kitts, cashier of the National Bank of Westfield, N.J., and brother of Capt. William P. Kitts, Q.M.C.

Miss Lois G. James, daughter of Capt. H. L. James, U.S.A., retired, is in Washington, D.C., for a time with her father from their home in Milwaukee. Miss James has recently undergone an operation for a throat trouble at the Walter Reed Hospital, but is reported as progressing nicely. Miss James is en route to Wisconsin from Boston, where she is a vocal student at the New England Conservatory of Music.

Mr. John Flavel Hubbard, jr., son of Commander Hubbard, U.S.N., is visiting his uncle, Lieutenant Commander Cage, U.S.N., at the naval training station in Newport, R.I. Mr. Hubbard has just received his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Harvard University, having completed the four years' course in three years. Being only eighteen years of age he has the distinction of being the youngest to receive that degree under the present concentration method of study there.

The August meeting of the Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was held in Burlington, Vt., Aug. 12. Col. Herbert S. Foster, of North Calais, presided and after the transaction of routine business remarks were made by Gen. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Gen. C. P. Miller, Capt. U. A. Woodbury, who reported on the quadrennial convention which was held in Chicago and to which he was a delegate, and others. Captain Woodbury and General Peck also reported the recent trip to Gettysburg. One of the most welcome guests at the meeting was Gen. J. Estcourt Sawyer, U.S.A., retired, and his interesting remarks were greatly enjoyed by all present.

Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., is to take part in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition which is to be held in San Francisco in 1915 to celebrate the completion of the great project. Colonel Goethals, who is chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission and Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, has accepted the honorary presidency of the International Engineering Congress, which will be held in connection with the exposition, from Sept. 20 to 25, 1915. The congress will be conducted under the combined auspices of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. M. G. Randol, 6th Field Art., at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on Aug. 18.

A daughter, Marie Doyle Leasure, was born to the wife of Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, 7th U.S. Inf., on Aug. 19, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, sr., are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., at their cottage at Melville, near Newport, R.I.

A son, Edward Chynoweth Hobbs, was born to the wife of Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th U.S. Inf., at Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 16, 1913.

Med. Dir. James E. Gardner, U.S.N., Mrs. Gardner and Miss Mollie Gardner are spending some time at the Old Sweet Springs, Monroe county, W. Va.

Miss Fullam, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., is visiting Rear Admiral and Mrs. William B. Caperton, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I.

A son, Roderick Horowitz, was born at Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Mrs. Claggett and Miss Cornelia Claggett, of Washington, D.C., mother and sister of Lieut. Henry B. Claggett, U.S.A., are spending the summer on the North shore.

Miss Low, of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Russell, of New York, are the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. William W. Low, U.S.M.C., at their cottage in Newport.

Mrs. Ellis Knowles, of Pensacola, Fla., has arrived at Pittsfield, Mass., to visit Brig. Gen. James B. Burbank, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Burbank, for several months.

Lieut. Col. David Du B. Gaillard, C.E., U.S.A., who recently returned from Panama, suffering from a nervous breakdown, is a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War, is visiting Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh at Bar Harbor, Me., where Mrs. Walsh entertained at two large dinners in her honor this week.

Rear Admiral Kossuth Niles, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Niles have as their guest at their country place, Afterglow, Winsted, Conn., Mrs. Frank E. Hobbs, widow of Col. F. E. Hobbs, U.S.A.

Miss Dorothy Anderson, daughter of Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Anderson left Chevy Chase, Md., the first of August for Minneapolis, where she will visit for six weeks.

Mrs. Alexander Sharp, widow of Capt. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., is at Greenport, R.I., after spending two weeks with Rear Admiral Kossuth Niles, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Niles at Afterglow, Winsted, Conn.

Two additional candidates were admitted to the Naval Academy on Aug. 15. They are Simon P. Fullinwider, jr., of New Mexico, a son of Lieut. Comdr. Simon P. Fullinwider, U.S.N., and G. W. McIver, jr., a son of Lieut. Col. G. W. McIver, U.S.A.

The Paymaster General of the Navy and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie, after spending some time at Monterey, Pa., are now visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Surg. and Mrs. Robert E. Ledbetter, U.S.N., at the naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Snyder, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Snyder, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Delaware, and two children are spending several weeks at the Star Villa, Cape May, N.J., before returning to Annapolis, Md., where they will spend next winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trowbridge Tettman, of Washington, D.C., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at Warrenton, Va., on Aug. 8. The child, who will be named Louise Audenried, is a granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, U.S.N.

Over 2,000 guests attended the reception and dance given by Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and the officers of the flagship Wyoming on board ship at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 14. Four bands from the fleet played for the dancing.

Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., U.S.A., who has been the engineer in charge of the channel operations in the Delaware bay and river, was the guest of honor at a farewell luncheon at the Union League Club in Philadelphia last week on the eve of his departure for Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn, C.E., U.S.A., has arrived at Philadelphia, where he will have charge of the river and harbor improvement in the Delaware bay and river. Colonel Zinn relieves Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., U.S.A., who will be assigned to duty at Washington Barracks, D.C.

Comdr. Louis M. Nulton, U.S.N., arrived at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on Aug. 13 and took over the command of the U.S.S. Nashville, which will leave immediately for Vera Cruz. Comdr. William D. MacDougall, U.S.N., former commander of the Nashville, has left for Washington, D.C., to take command of the U.S.S. Mayflower.

Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, U.S.N., gave a luncheon on board the destroyer Roe at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 16, in honor of the players in the baseball game between the officers of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and a team composed of members of the Reading Room Club, of Newport. The game was held for the benefit of the Newport Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. John Irwin Marshall, of Highland Park, Ill., entertained at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. George R. Clark, of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. The other guests were Major and Mrs. Godfrey H. Macdonald, Major and Mrs. Frederic H. Sargent, U.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. William Lauderback, Miss Clark and Lieut. E. F. Johnson, U.S.N.

Mrs. William K. Jones, two daughters and maid have returned to Plattsburg after a month at West Point. Mrs. Jones has entirely recovered from the accident in which, catching her skirt in the top step of a high carriage, she fell, fracturing her right arm. Major Jones spent a short leave at West Point, visiting his son, Crampton Jones, and returning with the family to Plattsburg.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, has offered to Mayor James E. O'Donnell, of Lowell, Mass., various memorials which are in his possession, to be placed in some city owned building, preferably Memorial Hall. The collection includes oil paintings, various commissions executed by noted persons concerned with the Government, swords and curios collected by General Reade. Undoubtedly the offer will be accepted by the Mayor, says the Lowell Courier-Citizen. General Reade was born in Lowell and is now a resident of the "Spindle City."

Lieut. Eric L. Ellington, 3d Cav., has qualified as a military aviator.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., was at Newport, R.I., during the past week.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., were dinner hosts at Newport on Aug. 11.

Surg. and Mrs. John B. Dennis, U.S.N., of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, are stopping at The Forest Inn, Eaglesmere, Pa.

Carp. Frank M. Smith, U.S.N., left Portsmouth, N.H., on Aug. 15 for Millinocket, Me., to inspect lumber for the Government.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., was the guest of Mrs. Henry Redmond on her yacht Admiral at Newport, R.I., last week.

Mrs. John Park Finley and Miss Finley are the guests of Mrs. Frank Seymour Hastings at Indian Harbor, Greenwich, Conn.

Miss Margaret Cunningham, of Philadelphia, Pa., whose engagement to Ensign Fred C. Beisel, U.S.N., has just been announced, is visiting at Cape May, N.J.

Capt. Edward N. Macon, U.S.A., retired, has been detailed as professor of military tactics at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Art.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hewson and their daughter, Mrs. Schofield, widow of General Schofield, U.S.A., are among the summer visitors at the Bellevue, Intervale, N.H.

Mrs. John N. Straat arrived in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18, to be the guest for two weeks of her uncle and aunt, Judge and Mrs. O'Neill Ryan, of 29 Windermere place.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Pyne, of Elizabeth, N.J., have been spending several weeks at Charming, Pa., as the guests of Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pyne.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, who has been staying at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in London, sailed for New York on Aug. 15 on board the S.S. Minnetonka.

Mrs. William W. Wotherspoon, wife of Major General Wotherspoon, U.S.A., spent Tuesday, Aug. 19, at the Hotel Astor, New York city, having motored down from Jamestown, R.I.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Clover and the Misses Clover, of Washington, who are spending the summer in European travel, have arrived at Baden-Baden.

Capt. William L. Rodgers, U.S.N., President of the Naval War College, was host at a large buffet supper preceding the naval circuits at the Newport Naval Training Station on Aug. 14.

Miss Fullam, daughter of Capt. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., is the guest of Miss Marguerite Caperton, daughter of Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., at the naval station, Newport, R.I.

Capt. and Mrs. Roger Welles, U.S.N., who have been entertaining a house party of New York guests at their quarters at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., gave a dinner in their honor on Aug. 12.

Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A., widely known as the "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," celebrated his sixty-first birthday on Aug. 13. Colonel Clem is now stationed in Chicago as chief quartermaster of the Central Division of the Army.

Mrs. Gordon, wife of Major Walter H. Gordon, I.G. Dept., and daughter, who have been at Fishers Island, N.Y., leave there early next week to visit friends on Lake Champlain and in New York before returning to Washington the middle of September.

The semi-annual court of the Society of Colonial Wars of Rhode Island was held at the Newport Historical Society Building, in Newport, on Aug. 12. Later the members present were the guests of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., on board the flagship Wyoming.

William Campbell Gibson Church, a son born to the wife of Lieut. Albert T. Church, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Aug. 17, is the grandson of the late Rear Admiral William C. Gibson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gibson, who makes her home at 1412 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

Mr. W. L. Marble, manager of the Marble Arms and Manufacturing Company, of Gladstone, Mich., who has many friends in the Army, leaves on Aug. 27 for his sixth annual trip to St. Louis, Denver, El Paso, Douglas, Grand Canyon and Los Angeles, accompanied by his wife and daughter. They will spend the winter in Southern California.

Capt. Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pa., was given a farewell luncheon at the Union League Club, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 14, by personal friends. He left Aug. 15 to superintend the final constructive work on the battleship Texas, which he will command. He is succeeded as commandant by Capt. W. S. Benson. Mr. William S. Lloyd, a director of the Navy League, presided at the luncheon. The round table, decorated with the Navy colors, blue and gold, had in its center a fountain in which tiny boats and live fish moved about. Captain Grant expressed his sorrow at departing. He advocated that the Navy Department frame a policy for the development of the yard, which would mean the expenditure of a specified amount each year. He said the city authorities had done all they could to aid in building up the yard. He said the Texas would have her trial trip in September and by Dec. 15 would reach the New York Navy Yard. There about two months' final work would be done on the ship, work of a confidential character such as sighting the guns, which could not be done at a private yard. Mr. William T. Tilden, president of the Union League, then bade Captain Grant "Godspeed" as a man who had made good in Philadelphia. Turning to Captain Benson, the new commandant, Mr. Tilden extended to him the "right hand of fellowship" and gave him the privileges of the League. Captain Benson said, while he never had been assigned duty at a navy yard, he felt all he had to do would be to follow in Captain Grant's steps. He said the Navy Department had honored him by sending him to Philadelphia, and that he would do his best for the yard here. Rear Admiral E. C. Pendleton regretted the recent furore over the building of the boulevard to the navy yard. He said he was glad that Mr. Reyburn, when Mayor, had hurried the work, as it was better to have some defects in the road now than not to have had the road at all. He said he did not know where the yard would be if it had not been for the road. Captain Benson took formal command Aug. 15. After luncheon Captain Benson, accompanied by Lieutenant Commander Hunt, his aide, made an automobile trip through the yard and visited the flagship Wisconsin, where he paid his respects to Rear Admiral Knight. Captain Benson expressed himself as well pleased with the conditions at the yard.

Rear Admiral William C. Wise, U.S.N., and his sister and niece, Mrs. F. B. Carroll and Miss Carroll, are guests at the Kearsarge, North Conway, N.H.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Bingham Howe, U.S.N., and daughter, Peggie, will return to Annapolis Sept. 1. They have been spending the summer at the Lincoln cottage, Jamestown, R.I.

Lieut. Col. Harry Taylor, U.S.A., spent several days in New London, Conn., last week. Mrs. Taylor and children will remain at North Hatley, Canada, until late in September.

Mrs. David Taylor, wife of Naval Constructor Taylor, U.S.N., of the Washington Navy Yard, and Miss Dorothy Taylor are at Grassdale, near Waldrop, Va., for the summer months.

Capt. Louis Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C., was host at a luncheon on board the U.S.S. Arkansas on Aug. 15. Capt. and Mrs. Gulick were registered at the Casino at Narragansett Pier last week.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William B. Caperton, U.S.N., have sent out invitations for a dinner in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, of New York, at the Naval Training Station at Newport on Aug. 31.

Rear Admiral Andrew Dunlap, U.S.N., won the cup given by the Windsor Hotel, Elizabethtown, Adirondacks, at the Cobble Hill Golf Club tournament on Aug. 20. The cup is very handsome, of silver, and was won after a three days' contest.

The Army of the Philippines and Foreign Service Veterans in session at Denver, Colo., on Aug. 20 adopted a resolution asking Congress to pass a bill to cause a memorial monument to be erected in Arlington Cemetery in honor of Col. Henry W. Lawton, U.S.A., who was killed on the battlefield in the Philippines in 1899. Rice W. Means, of Denver, was chosen commander-in-chief at the national encampment of the Army of the Philippines and Foreign Service at its annual election on Aug. 21. Other officers chosen were: Senior vice-commander-in-chief, R. G. Woodside, Pittsburgh, Pa.; first junior vice-commander, Lieut. C. C. Culver, U.S.A., Manila; paymaster general, E. V. Pray, Des Moines; judge advocate, Gen. Martin J. O'Donnell, Kansas City; surgeon general, Dr. Frank H. Husted, Philadelphia; national chaplain, Chaplain S. J. Smith, U.S.A., Manila.

Lieut. Col. David Duboise Gaillard, C.E., U.S.A., member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and engineer officer in charge of the central division of the canal work, entered the Henry Phipps psychiatric clinic of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Aug. 16 to undergo treatment for nervous breakdown, caused by the trying climate of the Canal Zone and anxiety caused by the innumerable slides of the cut. The patient was taken in hand by Dr. D. K. Henderson, assistant director of the clinic, who will care for him until the return of Prof. Adolph Meyer, who is in London. Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard arrived in New York Aug. 14 with his wife, his son and Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, U.S.A., director of the Ancon Hospital in the Canal Zone. Mrs. Gaillard, her son and Lieutenant Colonel Mason accompanied the sick man to Baltimore, Lieutenant Colonel Mason remaining with him for several hours in the clinic.

BASEBALL GAME AT NEWPORT.

With a desperate batting rally in the last inning of the seven-inning baseball contest, the officers of the Atlantic Fleet defeated the Reading Room team by a score of 7 to 6 at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 16. It looked like a crushing defeat for the eventual winners when their first man picked up the bat in the last inning with the score of 5 to 2 against them, but the fact that Secretary Daniels and other high naval officials and society folk were spectators may have caused the officers to brace and bat out a victory. Train came out of the contest with some reputation as a batsman, for it was his wallop into left field for three bags when the bases were full that tied the score. Berrien came along next with a two-bagger, scoring Train with the winning run. This was the only time that pitcher Preston Gibson weakened, but it was just at the wrong time. The score at the beginning of the sixth was tied at one each, when Bassett sacrificed, scoring Zogbaum. The Reading Room team then went it and pounded the Navy pitcher, Bassett, unmercifully, scoring five runs and apparently clinching the game. The grounds were policed by seamen from the battleships, there was a band from one of the battleships, and a martial air prevailed at Wellington Park, where the game was played. There were many women present, and the scene was a gay one. The teams lined up as follows: Reading Room—Douglas, short stop; Fosdick, first base; Cozzens, third base; Perrin, right field; McLean, second base; Harriman, center field; Weaver, Thomas, left field; Dodge, catcher; Gibson, pitcher; Oelrichs, left field. Officers Atlantic Fleet—Bassett, pitcher; Dashiell, catcher; Ingram, first base; Osterhaus, second base; Train, third base; Berrien, short stop; Zogbaum, left field; Bowne, center field; Long, right field.

Atlantic Fleet 0 0 0 0 1 1 5-7
Reading Room 0 0 1 0 0 0 5-6
Runs made—By Gibson (2), Zogbaum, Train (2), Thomas, Dodge, Douglas, Fosdick, Bassett, Dashiell, Ingram, Osterhaus. Umpires—Major Catlin, U.S.M.C., and Comdr. William V. Pratt, U.S.N.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

The International Peace Congress assembled at The Hague, Aug. 20, nearly 1,000 delegates and members representing more than a dozen of the leading nations meeting in the historic Ridderzaal, or Hall of Knights, a magnificent thirteenth century palace recently restored. It was in this spacious building that the Second Peace Conference was held in 1907. Professor de Louter, of Utrecht, was chosen as chairman and addressed the opening meeting. He emphasized the progress made by the pacific movement, especially in the United States, and urged that the task of the Congress was the promotion of the brotherhood of all nations, and said that this ideal did not conflict with patriotism. He opposed the idea of a supernatural organization for the purpose of bringing about peace. This, he contended, could be accomplished only by the development of international law with absolute independence for individual States. Internationalism and patriotism were not, Professor de Louter thought, incompatible. Three resolutions were adopted at the first session of the Congress. The first contained a request that the question of the restriction of armaments be included in the program of the next

International Conference at The Hague. The second protested against the sinister influence of persons interested in armament industries. The third recommended the consideration by peace societies of the draft of a general treaty for gradual disarmament, of which Professor Quiddé, of the University of Munich, is the author, in order that the next conference shall be in a position to discuss the subject with full information at hand. Professor Quiddé, in moving his resolution, severely blamed Germany for the latest increase in armaments in Europe. He said there would have been no increase by France but for the action of Germany. Other speakers declared that in spite of the recent events in the Balkans the idea of universal peace was clearly progressing.

The Congress at the evening session adopted a resolution that the differences between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Panama Canal act should be referred to The Hague Court of Arbitration.

PROPOSAL TO SEND TROOPS INTO MEXICO.

President Wilson will send to Congress, probably on Aug. 25, a message with copies of the note containing his proposals and the response of the Mexican government rejecting them.

In the Senate Aug. 21 Mr. Penrose submitted this resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes that it has been the policy of the United States to maintain the Monroe Doctrine throughout the Western Hemisphere, and that the United States acknowledges its responsibility under the Monroe Doctrine; that there exists in the Republic of Mexico a condition of internal warfare and lawlessness, and that a continuation of these present conditions, accompanied by the destruction of property may involve international complications and intervention by European nations.

Resolved, That it is believed by the Senate that it is the first duty of the Government of the United States to protect the lives and property of its citizens at home and abroad, and that such protection in the Republic of Mexico will lessen the prevailing lawlessness and destruction of lives and property, and the danger and complications that might arise from European intervention in the Republic of Mexico.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate it is not the policy of the Government of the United States to recognize, aid, or assist any faction or factions in the Republic of Mexico.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to take such steps as are necessary to place a sufficient number of troops, as a constabulary, in the Republic of Mexico, wherever and at such points as in his opinion they may be needed properly to police and to protect American citizens and their property; and it is hereby declared that such employment of troops for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens is not made with any intent that such policing and protection shall be construed as an act of hostility or unfriendliness toward the Mexican nation.

Mr. Penrose's proposed amendment to the Deficiency bill provides:

For the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in the Republic of Mexico and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the President and to remain available until July 1, 1914, \$25,000,000.

But Mr. Penrose could find no support for his resolution even from his party associates, the general sentiment being in accord with the unanimous conclusion of the Committee on Foreign Relations that all proposals relating to Mexico should be passed upon by the committee before being submitted to the Senate for debate. After the discussion had closed, and when it was too late for Mr. Penrose to make use of the information in his speech, he received a telegram from Secretary Bryan at the Department of State setting forth that recent advices from American Consul Fletcher in Chihuahua reported that the insurgents had threatened immediate death without trial to W. P. Fuller in La Bouquilla if he again should impound water in the reservoir supplying the works at that point, and that it was feared this threat applied also to Shirley C. Hulse, son-in-law of Lieutenant Governor Reynolds, of Pennsylvania. "The Consul further states," said the telegram, "that recent information indicates that there are forty-two American men and six women at La Boquilla, that all are well, and that, although it is not known when federal forces will arrive there, they are at present operating southward in that direction from Chihuahua, and doubtless will relieve the situation upon their arrival."

REPRODUCING PERRY'S LAKE ERIE BATTLE.

The victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie was re-enacted Saturday afternoon, Aug. 16, on Lake Michigan at Chicago in the presence of thousands of spectators, seated in the grandstands along the lake front in Grant Park. Out in the harbor the Union Jack was lowered on four of the reproduced British warships of 100 years ago, and Perry's flag, bearing the immortal words of the dying Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship," was raised over the restored Niagara, Perry's flagship, on the after-deck of which the scene of the surrender of the British commander was re-enacted. While the historic old flagship passed in review before the grandstands forty thousand people stood bareheaded and sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," while the National Guard troops of Chicago were lined up for a mile along the edge of the water in front of the stands. All the troops saluted as the old ship passed by. Governor Dunne, who was accompanied by his staff, was the chief personage present. Cheer after cheer followed the Niagara down the line, cannon boomed on shore, and on the convoy of eight gun-boats in the outer harbor. The opening of this Perry fête was made still more interesting by a drill given by a large detachment from the U.S. Naval Training Station at Lake Geneva. This drill was given between the stands and the water, and frequent applause from the huge throng testified their delight in the evolutions. These events were followed by the military parade and review of the troops by the Governor. In the parade were the four Chicago regiments of the Illinois National Guard—the 1st, 2d, 7th and 8th. Also marching were the 1st Cavalry, three batteries of Artillery, one troop of Light Mountain Artillery, Ambulance and Hospital Corps, and Boy Scouts.

Governor Dunne and staff, escorted by naval officers, made the official visit to the Niagara and placed laurel tributes upon the prow of the famous old warship. There was a night reproduction of the battle of Lake Erie, and the simulation of the burning of the British and American vessels in action was so realistic that a multitude of sightseers watched the scene. Premature explosion of a bomb mortar blew off the hand of one of the crew of the St. Lawrence, one of the ancient ships. On Sunday the battle was fought again. In the reproduction Perry took a small boat and transferred his flag

to the Niagara. The spectacle closed with Perry dictating his famous message, beginning, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." At the conclusion of the fête the Niagara was towed from Grant Park to the foot of Randolph street, where visitors were admitted free. Thousands of school children boarded the antiquated craft, and it is estimated that fully one hundred thousand people have visited the Niagara during her stay in the western metropolis. One of the most interested spectators of the ceremonies was Mrs. Linn J. Browning, No. 472 West End avenue, New York city, who press despatches stated is the great-great-grandniece of Noah Brown, who built Commodore Perry's flagship. She says she has a complete record of Brown's shipbuilding operations. He directed the construction of the Niagara and worked on the Lawrence and Scorpion and Ariel, other vessels in Commodore Perry's fleet.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of Lieut. Comdr. Samuel I. M. Major, U.S.N., the Comptroller says: "I am of opinion that the appellant not having been a commissioned officer of the Navy on July 1, 1899, is not entitled to the pay provided by Sec. 1550, Rev. Stat., for fleet engineer as claimed by him." As the appellant was a naval cadet March 3, 1899, and so remained until he was commissioned ensign Jan. 26, 1901, he was not a commissioned officer in any branch of the Service at the date of the passage of the Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, nor on the first of July, 1899, when the pay provisions of that act went into effect.

Major C. R. Williams, Q.M., and disbursing officer of the Organized Militia of Wisconsin, had \$191.47 disallowed in his accounts because he did not present satisfactory evidence of his title to its payment.

In the case of the appeal of Pay Insp. Joseph Fyfe, U.S.N., the Comptroller finds nothing "to justify the Auditor's conclusion that payment is not authorized for heat and light furnished to an officer at quarters actually occupied by him at his temporary station when no quarters were retained by him at his permanent station." The case was that of two officers, Lieuts. Albert Norris and F. W. Sterling, who were stationed in Baltimore and lived at the Westmoreland, Washington, D.C.

In response to an inquiry as to the proper method of counting continuous service pay under the Army Act of Aug. 24, 1912, applicable to the Marine Corps, the Comptroller says: "I advise you that men re-enlisted in the Marine Corps on or after Nov. 1, 1912, within three months of their discharge from a former service, should be treated as in the enlistment period from which discharged until they have completed a service of four years, and after such service they should be treated as in the next enlistment period without regard to discharge and re-enlistment. Of course in the cases of men entering the Marine Corps for the first time on and after Nov. 1, 1913, their terms of enlistment will correspond with their periods of enlistment. By the rule laid down you can determine the enlistment periods of the men whose records you state."

A OUTRANCE.

(From the German.)

And if naught else was left to us
There still remains the sword
To thwart a fate calamitous,
To fend 'gainst foreign horde:
Come life, come death, 'tis battle, too,
Is court of last appeal;
For whether 'need breaks steel' or no
The State endures by steel.

WILLIAM P. DUVAL.

GERMANY'S AIR FLEET.

A Tribune correspondent says that the Crown Prince of Germany is enthusiastic on the subject of aviation, being firmly convinced that in the next great war the airship will play a dominant part—not the air machine which in its present stage of development is useful merely for scouting, but the dirigible airship capable of carrying heavy guns and, if necessary, bodies of troops. Germany undoubtedly takes the lead in aviation, but the secret of its progress is guarded with jealous care. After a thorough comparative test Germany has decided to abandon the non-rigid types, of which the army has now four first class types, and there were three privately owned Zeppelins. Of these the Victoria Luise has carried 4,336 passengers, remained 497 hours in the air and covered 17,500 miles. The Schwaben, before its destruction, carried 4,344 passengers, remained 476 hours in the air and covered 16,900 miles. The Hansa, in a shorter period, carried 1,611 passengers in 194 hours and covered 6,800 miles. The Schwaben has now been replaced by the Sachsen. Each of these vessels is in receipt of a heavy subsidy from the state, and is periodically used for training officers and men.

A new rigid airship, which will soon be taken to Berlin, has a capacity of 850,000 cubic feet, and will be equipped with five cars, the pilot's car being placed in front, with four cars further in the rear. Each of these cars contains a 200-horsepower engine (three Maybachs and one Daimler), each driving two propellers. How rapidly this fleet of eight powerful airships will expand is evident from the fact that the Zeppelin yards at Friedrichshafen are already capable of turning out one dirigible a month and are credited with the intention, for which there is a solid basis of fact, of erecting additional works near Berlin.

The 122d Company, Coast Artillery Corps, has just completed a very successful target practice at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., with 12-inch guns. The wind was too gusty to permit of the regular 10-yard by 20-yard target being towed, so a small pyramidal target was sent out to represent the central point of a battleship. The towing tug arrived on the range and started towing at a rate approximating ten miles per hour. The first shot demolished the target. The tug came in and got another diminutive target. Four shots were fired on this target. The fourth again demolished it, and a third target had to be taken out. Seven shots in all were fired, and four of the seven would have struck a battleship amidships within a rectangle five yards square. The remaining three shots were either direct or ricochet hits above this rectangle. The practice, while good, is no better than has been made before with these guns, but was remarkable for the actual destruction twice in the practice of the small target used to represent the center

of the battleship. The mean range was 6,780 yards and the angle at which the target was towed varied from forty degrees to sixty-nine degrees. The 122d Company, commanded by Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, is stationed permanently at Fort Hamilton, one of the defenses of the southern entrance to New York Harbor, and left that post for their annual target practice Aug. 13.

EDITORIAL NUGGETS.

(Found in the Boston Transcript.)

"It is to be hoped sincerely that Mexico won't declare war this summer, as most of the states have already spent their Militia maneuver money."

"Yon Lind went to Mexico on a battleship, but he will return on the 'Piffle.'"

"The plan to christen the battleship Nevada with mineral water is indeed a delicate tribute to her famous alkali springs."

"Now they're going to fight the battle of Chickamauga over again on the fiftieth anniversary, but the old veterans on both sides are too lame and crippled to present a realistic Bull Run."

At the trial of Sergt. A. E. Rathburn, 2d, M.C., a witness for the prosecution, Capt. Hiram A. Phelps, Med. Corps, was, before qualifying as a witness as required by C.M.C.M. 2, April 21, 1913, a member of the court. Under an Act of Congress of March 3, 1913, Captain Phillips was not eligible to sit on the court when he was a witness for the prosecution. In the opinion of the J.A. General this vitiates the sentence and conviction of the court.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 21, 1913.

Master Joe Glasgow, who has been in Walter Reed Hospital, D.C., for a slight operation, has returned to his home. Miss Isabel Crosby, daughter of Col. William D. Crosby, Med. Corps, who is stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, spent several days the guest of Mrs. E. F. Graham. Miss Crosby is studying music at the Georgetown Convent, but will soon leave to join her parents. Mrs. Bates, of New York, daughter of Gen. Carroll A. Devol, was a luncheon guest of Mrs. B. W. Simpson on Saturday. Major C. D. Rhodes, Captains Eltinge and Berkeley spent Sunday at the post, on leave from the camp of instruction at Winchester.

Colonel Garrard left on Tuesday to attend the horse show and to inspect some horses at Warrenton, Va. Work on the main road through the post is progressing rapidly and the music of the steam roller, the singing and laughing of the workmen and emptying of loads of sand and gravel is a welcome change from the sound of funeral dirges and the measured footsteps of the escort. The post is also able to bear the absence of the sightseeing automobiles, and it is to be hoped the "Closed Road" signs may be long in evidence. A road direct from Washington to Arlington is very much needed, and though it has been promised it has not materialized. The distance could be much shortened and the depressing effect of as many as six funerals a day, sometimes more, could be removed.

Mrs. Kean, mother of Lieut. Col. J. R. Kean, Med. Corps, is with her daughter, Mrs. Wells, of Norfolk, Va., occupying the quarters of her son-in-law and daughter. Capt. and Mrs. Gallup, who are at Tobyhanna, Pa. Lieut. W. L. Moose, who has been with the Fort Riley polo team at Narragansett Pier, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Garrard, en route to his station, Fort Riley, Kas.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 13, 1913.

Lieut. Edison E. Scranton, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Scranton, formerly Miss Corinne Carter, of this city, have returned here and, after passing a few days in the mountains for the benefit of the Lieutenant's health, will build a home for their future residence. Brig. Gen. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired, is again at his home in this city.

Frederic A. Pezet, Peruvian Minister to the United States, accompanied by his wife and son, has just concluded a visit to this city, during which he selected a site for the building to be erected by his country at the Panama-California Exposition, to be held here in 1915. When he left here he was accompanied by Col. D. C. Collier, president of the Exposition, who will start on another long trip in his behalf.

Commo. Guy W. Brown, U.S.N., retired, and wife and two children, now visiting here, expect to make this city their permanent home.

Major Herbert R. Fay, C.A.C., N.G.C., has extended an invitation to his fellow-members of the Common Council and to Mayor Charles F. O'Neill to visit the two companies of Militia now in camp at Fort Rosecrans to-morrow, upon the occasion of practice with the big guns in the batteries at that post.

Troop F, 5th U.S. Cavalry, which accompanied the large party of Mexican refugees here from Nogales, Ariz., and El Paso, Texas, has returned to its post at Fort Bliss. The refugees are now in camp on Point Loma, near the U.S. quarantine station, where they are under guard of a detachment from the Presidio of Monterey.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, Aug. 21, 1913.

The 3d Battalion, 29th Infantry, left on Friday, the 15th, by Q.M. boat to the West Shore Road for Fort Niagara. Headquarters and band left also, except Capt. K. T. Smith. Mrs. Robert H. Allen and daughter have returned to Fort Jay and Mrs. Shelton and Mrs. Barrett are remaining till Sept. 15. The Infantry troops are relieved till Oct. 1 by the 48th and 56th Companies, C.A.C., from Fort Hancock. Capt. J. M. Dunn is acting post commander and Lieut. A. L. Loustail adjutant. The other officers are Capt. L. C. Crawford and Lieuts. T. R. Murphy and E. C. Kimball. The Artillery officers are quartered at the Officers' Mess.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. E. Bradley gave a delightful reception on Tuesday, Aug. 19, from 5:30 to 7 to meet their son, Lieut. Follett Bradley and his bride. Mrs. Bradley was assisted in serving refreshments by Mrs. S. C. Mills, Mrs. L. M. Maus and Mrs. John S. Mallory. Lieut. and Mrs. Bradley were married in Greenwich, Conn., on Aug. 11 and left Governors Island on the day after the reception for Fort Riley, where Lieutenant Bradley is stationed with the 6th Field Artillery.

Mrs. Edmund B. Smith left last week for a month's visit with Major and Mrs. Hamilton Rowan at their summer home, "The Bivouac," Lake Placid, Adirondacks. Capt. H. M. Passow, commanding S.S. St. Paul, has been a guest during the present week of Chaplain Smith. Miss Nannie Chase, daughter of Brig. Gen. George F. Chase, is visiting Miss Dorothy Mills.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 15, 1913.

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn, C.E., to be colonel from Aug. 12, 1913, vice Russell, appointed Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier general, on that date.

Major William W. Harts, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel from Aug. 12, 1913, vice Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn, promoted.

Capt. Francis A. Pope, C.E., to be major from Aug. 12, 1913, vice Harts, promoted.

First Lieut. James J. Loving, C.E., to be captain from Aug. 12, 1913, vice Pope, promoted.

Second Lieut. Paul S. Reinecke, C.E., to be first lieutenant from Aug. 12, 1913, vice 1st Lieut. James J. Loving, promoted.

Appointment in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Charles Linnell Austin, of Pennsylvania, midshipman, U.S.N., to be second lieutenant in Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from Aug. 13, 1913.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.

Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. AUG. 21, 1913, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. John Cooke, 15th Cav., relieved duty Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., Sept. 15; join regiment.

Leave fifteen days, upon relief from present duties, to Col. Henry C. Davis, C.A.C.

Capt. James M. Loud, 8th Inf., report to Col. William Nicols (Infantry) G.S., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination.

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 189, Aug. 14, 1913, War D., as relates to Major Albert G. Jenkins, C.A.C., is revoked.

The following changes in the duties and stations of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Lieut. Col. Edmund M. Blake relieved command Fort Crockett, Texas, and of coast defenses of Galveston; to Fort Williams, Me., at which post he is assigned to duty.

Major Edwin Landon relieved duty as adjutant (personnel officer), to C.O. North Atlantic Coast Artillery District; to Fort Crockett, Texas, and assume command that post and of coast defenses of Galveston.

Major Andrew Hero, Jr., relieved duty as adjutant (personnel officer), to C.O. South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, Oct. 1, 1913; to duty as matériel officer that district.

Major Albert G. Jenkins relieved temporary duty as matériel officer, South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, Oct. 1, 1913; report to C.O. that district for duty as adjutant (personnel officer).

Capt. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth, for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof proceed to Philippines as heretofore directed.

First Lieut. Rodman Butler, Cav., relieved duty Fort Logan, Colo., and from further duty recruiting service to Nov. 1, 1913.

Lieutenant Butler is assigned to the 2d Cavalry, to take effect Nov. 1, 1913, and upon his relief from recruiting duty will join that regiment.

The name of 1st Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, 5th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Oct. 31, 1913.

First Lieut. James E. McDonald, 5th Inf., detailed for general recruiting service at Fort Slocum, N.Y., report to recruit depot that post for instruction for ten days, then to New Orleans, La., and enter upon recruiting duty, relieving Lieut. Col. Percy E. Trippie, U.S.A., retired, from further duty recruiting service. Lieutenant Colonel Trippie will proceed to his home.

Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal.

BULLETIN 26, AUG. 9, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the list of names of persons to whom certificates of merit have been awarded since July 1, 1912, with the grounds of the awards, for the information of the Army. The list will be found on page 1594.

G.O. 51, AUG. 2, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at Fort Crockett, Texas, and of which Major Edward M. Lewis, 19th Inf., was president, and Capt. William M. Goodale, 19th Inf., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. Bruno T. Scher, 28th Inf.

Charge I.—"Neglect of duty, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification 1.—That Lieutenant Scher, while on duty as post exchange officer at Fort Snelling, Minn., did fail to keep a ledger, as one of the post exchange books of record, as required by G.O. 176, War D., 1909; this between Feb. 11, 1912, and about Feb. 12, 1913.

Specification 2.—That Lieutenant Scher as post exchange officer did fail to keep an invoice book as one of the post exchange books of record; this between Feb. 11, 1912, and about Feb. 12, 1913.

Specification 3.—That Lieutenant Scher did permit post exchange employees to order merchandise on the post exchange account from various merchants in St. Paul, Minn.

Specification 4.—That Lieutenant Scher did allow enlisted men credit at the post exchange over and above the amounts authorized by their commanding officers, thus causing a considerable financial loss to the post exchange.

Specification 5.—That Lieutenant Scher did fail and neglect to burn or otherwise destroy the paper coupons from day to day, as they were exchanged for merchandise by enlisted men, as required by G.O. 176, War D., 1909; this at Fort Snelling between Feb. 11, 1912, and about Feb. 12, 1913. (This specification amended by the court, on motion of the accused, so as to omit the words "as required by G.O. 176, War D., 1909.")

Specification 6.—That Lieutenant Scher did fail to account for the post exchange funds to the extent of \$6,470.57, more or less; this at Fort Snelling on or about Feb. 12, 1913.

Charge II.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Specification 1.—That Lieutenant Scher, being on duty as post exchange officer, did present to the Post Exchange Council a signed statement to the effect that the sum total of the liabilities of the post exchange was \$4,903.17, which statement was false and was known by Lieutenant Scher to be false and was made with intent to deceive the Post Exchange Council; this at Fort Snelling about Feb. 12, 1913.

Specification 2.—That Lieutenant Scher did make to the Post Exchange Council a verbal statement to the effect that the item of bills payable in his statement of the financial condition of the post exchange, as presented to the Post Exchange Council, about Feb. 12, 1913, for the amount of \$4,839.17 was absolutely correct, which statement was false and was known by Lieutenant Scher to be false and was made with the intent to deceive the Post Exchange Council.

Specification 3.—That Lieutenant Scher did present to the Post Exchange Council a signed statement in which he set forth the value of the stock on hand at the post exchange Feb. 9, 1913, as \$5,793.55, which statement was false and was known by Lieutenant Scher to be false and was intended to deceive the Post Exchange Council.

Specification 4.—That Lieutenant Scher did state to the Post Exchange Council that in making up the exchange statement he had deducted two per cent. per month of the depreciation in value of the exchange fixtures, which statement was false and was known by Lieutenant Scher to be false and was made for the purpose of deceiving the Post Exchange Council.

Specification 5.—That Lieutenant Scher did certify on the post exchange payroll of employees for the month of December, 1912, that one J. A. Schwartz, a civilian, had been employed as bookkeeper for the exchange, which certificate was false and was known by Lieutenant Scher to be false and was made with intent to deceive.

Specification 6.—That Lieutenant Scher, being on duty as post exchange officer, did certify on the post exchange payroll for the month of January, 1913, that one J. A. Schwartz, a civilian, had been employed as bookkeeper for the exchange during the month of January, 1913, which certificate was false and was known by Lieutenant Scher to be false, and was made with intent to deceive.

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows: To the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Specifications, 1st Charge, and to the 1st Charge, "Not guilty." (The 2d Specification, 1st Charge, was stricken out by the court upon motion of the accused.) To the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Specifications, 2d Charge, and to the 2d Charge, "Not guilty."

Findings.—Of the 1st Specification, 1st Charge, "Guilty except the words 'Feb. 11,' substituting therefor the words 'about July 1';" of the excepted words not guilty and of the substituted words guilty." (2d Specification, 1st Charge: "Stricken out by the court upon motion of the accused.") Of the 3d Specification, 1st Charge, "Not guilty." Of the

4th Specification, 1st Charge, "Guilty except the words 'thus causing a considerable financial loss to the post exchange' and of the excepted words, not guilty." Of the 5th Specification, 1st Charge, "Guilty as amended by the court upon motion of the accused thus leaving out the words 'as required by G.O. 176, War D., 1909.'" Of the 6th Specification, 1st Charge, "Not Guilty." Of the 1st Charge, "Guilty."

Of the 1st Specification, 2d Charge, "Guilty except the word 'signed' and of the excepted word, not guilty." Of the 2d Specification, 2d Charge, "Guilty except the word 'absolutely' and of the excepted word, not guilty." Of the 3d Specification, 2d Charge, "Guilty except the word 'signed' and of the excepted word, not guilty." Of the 4th, 5th and 6th Specifications, 2d Charge, "Not Guilty." Of the 2d Charge, "Guilty." Sentence.—"To be dismissed from the service of the United States."

The sentence having been approved by the convening authority and the record of trial forwarded for the action of the President, under the 106th Article of War, the following are his orders thereon:

The White House, Washington, July 30, 1913.

The findings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Bruno T. Scher, 28th Inf., are approved except the findings of guilty under the second charge and its specifications, which are disapproved. The sentence is commuted, but is commuted to the loss of twenty fives on the lineal list of first lieutenants of Infantry.

The sentence as commuted will take effect from this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

G.O. 52, AUG. 7, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the assignments to corps, regiments and other organizations of the cadets graduated from the U.S.M.A., 1913, and whose nominations to the various arms have been heretofore published. The order will be found on page 1591.

G.O. 35, AUG. 18, 1913, EASTERN DEPT.

1. The following instructions from the War Department, dated Aug. 11, 1913, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"To Commanding General, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y."

"I am directed by the Secretary of War to furnish you the inclosed copy of letter of instructions from this office of Jan. 10, 1913 (186644), to commanding generals of territorial divisions, relative to decentralization, and reduction in the volume of official correspondence, and to advise you that under existing conditions those instructions are extended to the commanding generals of territorial departments and tactical divisions. (Signed) H. O. S. HEISTAND, Adjutant General."

2. The War Department letter of Jan. 10, 1912, referred to above, contained instructions to division commanders as follows:

"From the correspondence received at the War Department, it is evident that a considerable number of questions are forwarded to it that could properly be settled by the division commanders under existing law and regulations. In order, therefore, to decentralize as far as possible, under existing law and regulations, and in order to reduce to a minimum the volume of official correspondence, the Secretary of War directs that division commanders, as far as the authority at present given them permits, shall decide all questions arising within their divisions, forwarding to the War Department only such questions as are of especial importance or clearly beyond the authority of the division commanders to decide."

"In this connection, the Secretary of War directs, further, that your attention be invited to the desirability of abbreviating as much as possible official correspondence, by reducing it to the lowest possible volume consistent with efficient administration. It will be necessary, in the immediate future, to further reduce the number of clerks, and that can best be accomplished by reducing the amount of correspondence, at present believed to be unnecessarily large."

"It is desired that you take steps to instruct department and post commanders within the limits of your division to apply, within their jurisdiction, the policy herein outlined."

3. In order to fully meet the above instructions all subordinate commanders and particularly post commanders must be duly impressed with a sense of their powers and responsibilities. It is always possible that any commander, after exercising his judgment and discretion to the best of his ability, may be overruled by a higher one; but this does not absolve him from his plain duty to give a decision and to direct compliance therewith in all cases that come within his authority. The just authority of subordinate commanders will be rigidly upheld and the possible overruling of their decisions in any case, due discretion being exercised, is not in derogation of that authority."

By command of Major General Barry:

W. G. HAAN,

Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 36, AUG. 19, 1913, EASTERN DEPT.

G.O. 2, these headquarters, Feb. 19, 1913, announcing the regular season for small-arms practice for the target year 1913, is amended so as to extend the season as follows: Canal Zone to include July 31, 1913, Fort Thomas, Ky., to include Aug. 10, 1913, and Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to include Aug. 31, 1913.

By command of Major General Barry:

W. G. HAAN,

Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 15, AUG. 13, 1913, CENTRAL DEPT.

Major Harley B. Ferguson, C.E., having reported this date, is assigned to duty temporarily as department engineer, relieving Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn, C.E.

G.O. 35, JULY 31, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Publishes the results of the Southern Department small-arms competitions, for 1913, held at Camp J. W. Duncan, Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, Texas.

G.O. 18, JUNE 27, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

I. The following transfers of companies of Philippine Scouts are announced: The 32d Company from the 8th Battalion to unassigned; the 19th Company from unassigned to the 8th Battalion.

II. So much of Par. I, G.O. 13, Philippines Division, Feb. 17, 1912, as refers to final statements, is revoked. Final statements must be prepared in script.

III. Announces the field equipment of enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps in this department.

G.O. 19, JULY 1, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

I. The 8th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, will be relieved from duty at its present stations and will proceed by the steamer sailing on or about July 17, 1913, to the District of Mindanao, to be assigned to station by the district commander, relieving the 2d Battalion, Phil. Scouts, which will then proceed about Aug. 8, 1913, to Camp Connel, Samar, for station.

II. So much of G.O. 17, Phil. Dept., June 19, 1913, as transfers headquarters 1st Battalion, headquarters 2d Battalion, Machine-gun Platoon, and Companies C, D, E, F, G and H, 24th Inf., from Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, is amended so as to transfer those organizations to Fort William McKinley, Rizal. The organizations mentioned will remain on Corregidor Island until further instructions are given.

III. The troops now at Camp Bumpus, Leyte, will return to Camp Connel, Samar, and the post be left in charge of the Quartermaster Corps teamster as caretaker.

G.O. 20, JULY 1, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 7th Cav., is appointed aide-de-camp, vice 1st Lieut. Eugene Reybold, Coast Art. Corps, relieved.

J. F. BELL, Major Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 21, JULY 5, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The 43d and 49th Companies, Phil. Scouts, are relieved from duty at Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, and assigned to station at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, and will be reported to Major James M. Petty, Phil. Scouts, in charge of rinderpest quarantine forces, for rinderpest quarantine duty, and will proceed to such station as he may designate.

The 19th, 35th, 38th and 39th Companies, Phil. Scouts, are relieved from rinderpest quarantine duty, and will proceed to Manila en route to the District of Mindanao.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Par. 1, S.O. 132, Western D., July 24, 1913, granting a sick leave for four months to Col. William A. Nichols, G.S., chief of staff of the department, is revoked. (Aug. 8, Western D.)

Capt. Berkeley Enoch, G.S., is relieved as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Sept. 24, 1913. He is assigned to 18th Infantry, Sept. 25, 1913. (Aug. 20, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, THE A.G.

Major David J. Baker, Jr., A.G., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Aug. 16, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. David C. Shanks, I.G., is relieved from duty as assistant to the department inspector, Western Department, and will report to Washington and report in person to the Inspector General of the Army for duty in his office. (Aug. 18, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Leave one month is granted Major Thomas Q. Ashburn, Q.M.C. (Aug. 16, War D.)

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 181, War D., Aug. 5, 1913, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. Albert Lobitz, Q.M.C., is amended to direct that he be sent to Manila, P.I., on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco Oct. 6, 1913. (Aug. 19, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas D. Roberts, Q.M.C., now at Spikesville, Md., on or before expiration of furlough will report at Fort Ontario, N.Y., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Charles Streeman, Q.M.C. Sergeant Streeman upon relief will be sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 19, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick J. O'Brien, Q.M.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (Aug. 19, War D.)

Sergt. Milton Liberman, Q.M.C., upon expiration of furlough will report at recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 19, War D.)

Sergt. John J. Farley, Q.M.C., now at Texas City, Texas, will be sent to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 15, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. M. TORNEY, S.G.

Major Jay Ralph Shook, M.C., will proceed from Fort Logan to Denver, Colo., in time to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons to be held in that city, Sept. 16 to 19, 1913, and return to his proper station. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., will proceed, at the proper time, to Fort Niagara, N.Y., to arrive there not later than Aug. 16, 1913, with 29th Infantry until completion of its field service, when he will return to station. (Aug. 8, E.D.)

Major Sanford H. Wadhams, M.C., is detailed to represent the Medical Corps of the Army at the twenty-second annual meeting of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association in New York city, Sept. 2, 1913. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Leave ten days to Capt. John R. Barber, M.C. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Major Francis M. C. Usher, M.C., from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and from further duty as division surgeon, Cavalry Division, and will report to the commanding general, 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, for assignment to command of Field Hospital No. 3, relieving Major John A. Murtagh, M.C., who upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, and report in person to C.O. of that post for duty. (Aug. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas W. Burnett, M.C., now at Fort Casey, Wash., will proceed to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for temporary duty with the troops guarding detained Mexicans placed in camp on the naval reservation near that post. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Leave one month, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Lieut. Col. Henry A. Shaw, M.C., about Oct. 15, 1913. (June 28, Phil. D.)

Leave four months, with permission to return to the United States via India and Europe, is granted Capt. Robert L. Carswell, M.C., effective upon his relief from duty in this department. (July 2, Phil. D.)

Leave two months to Capt. James C. Magee, M.C., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., effective when Capt. Lee R. Dunbar, M.C., reports for duty at the post. (Aug. 12, C.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Ralph S. Porter, M.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Aug. 12, C.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Major Eugene E. Whitmore from duty as attending surgeon, New York city, about Oct. 1, 1913, to Washington and report in person to Col. Charles Richard, commandant, Army Medical School, for duty as professor of military and tropical medicine.

Major Frederick F. Russell from duty at the Army Medical School and as curator of the Army Medical Museum, Washington, about Oct. 15, 1913, to New York city for duty as attending surgeon in that city.

Capt. Edward B. Vetter from duty at the Rockefeller Institute, New York city, about Oct. 1, 1913, to Washington and report in person to Col. Charles Richard, commandant, Army Medical School, for duty as assistant professor in clinical microscopy and bacteriology. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Par. 34, S.O. 171, July 24, 1913, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Mills, M.C., is revoked. (Aug. 14, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Mills, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Nov. 20, 1913. (Aug. 14, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Mills, M.C., is extended to and including Nov. 20, 1913. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Capt. John B. H. Waring, M.C., from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., from duty with 2d Division, and from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Leave twenty-four days to Capt. Mathew A. Reasoner, M.C. (Aug. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Philip B. Connolly, M.C., relieved from duty at Camp Perry, Ohio, and will return to his proper station. (Aug. 16, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C., having reported will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (June 11, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Herbert A. Smith, M.R.C., will remain on active duty at Fort Porter, N.Y., until Sept. 6, 1913, and then return to his home. (Aug. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. John B. Anderson, M.R.C., Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed so as to arrive at Fort Caswell, N.C., about Aug. 29, 1913, for temporary duty, and on completion of same return to station. (Aug. 11, E.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave fifteen days, upon the expiration of leave, to 1st Lieut. John R. Ames, D.S. (Aug. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Hugh G. Voorhies, D.S., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for observation and treatment. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Arthur T. Knoderer from Manila to Zamboanga for duty. (June 25, Phil. D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class John L. Gerlach, H.C., Fort Bliss, Texas, will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Otto A. Tandrop, H.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 18, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. T. ROSSELL, C.E.

Col. William T. Rossell, C.E., having reported, is assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers. (Aug. 11, War D.)

Col. William T. Rossell, C.E., is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Engineer Officers to consider and report upon the subject of the harbor lines of New York Harbor and its adjacent waters. (Aug. 11, C.E.)

Second Lieut. Rudolph C. Kuldell, C.E., having reported,

is assigned to temporary duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army. (Aug. 9, Chief of Engrs.)

Major William W. Harris, C.E., relieved present duties and detailed Oct. 1, 1913, for duty in charge of public buildings and grounds in District of Columbia, relieving Major Spencer Cosby, C.E., colonel, U.S.A., of said duty. (Aug. 19, War D.)

Capt. Roger G. Powell, C.E., upon relief duty at U.S.M.A. will report in person to Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia for duty as an assistant. (Aug. 19, War D.)

Leave from Aug. 23 to and including Oct. 15, 1913, is granted Capt. Roger G. Powell, C.E. (Aug. 16, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Capt. Edward N. Johnston relieved present duties, about Dec. 20, 1913, to Wilmington, Del., take station, and relieve officer then in charge of duties pertaining to Wilmington (Del.) Engineer District.

Capt. Charles R. Pettis, relief from duty at U.S.M.A., to Louisville, Ky., take station for duty in Louisville Engineer District. (Aug. 19, War D.)

So much of Par. 28, S.O. 186, Aug. 11, 1913, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Earl G. Paulsen, C.E., to proceed to Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty is revoked. (Aug. 19, War D.)

Major George B. Pillsbury, C.E., to Bridgeport, Conn., duty connected with installing dummy armament, State Armory, that place, and upon completion this duty return to proper station. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Major Robert R. Raymond, C.E., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Aug. 16, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., or his commissioned assistant, will visit the following posts in the Coast Defenses of Baltimore for the purpose of making the semi-annual inspection of the armament and fire-control material: Fort Howard, Md.; Fort Armstrong, Md.; Fort Carroll Md., and Fort Smallwood, Md. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael H. Daly, now at Galveston, Texas, report to C.O. port of embarkation, that place, for duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Max H. Swift, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 20, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, S.C.

The following enlisted men of Co. I, Signal Corps, are relieved from duty at their respective stations and will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal.: First Class Sergt. Milton N. Williams, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, to Fort Omaha, Neb.; 1st Class Sergt. James R. Taylor, Camp McGrath, Batangas, to Fort Bliss, Texas. (July 9, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. Thomas D. Bowman, S.C., Fort Wood, N.Y., is detailed to duty with Militia of New York and will be sent to New York, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 16, War D.)

1. The following promotions, appointments and reductions in the Signal Corps are announced in Orders No. 8, Aug. 16, 1913, War D., C.S.O.:

To be sergeants: Corporal Marvin C. Williams, Gaylord C. Castor, Marvin S. Baker, William Murphy, Runa A. Martin and James C. Rowan, to date Aug. 16, 1913.

To be corporals: First Class Privts. Charles Payne, Lester R. Penn, Bayard McGuire, Clyde R. McCoy, Clarence Barringer, Emory N. Layman, Frank W. McCalliff, Logan E. Hughes, Robert E. Lassiter, Frank Krick and William A. Lamkey, to date Aug. 16, 1913.

2. Announcement is made of the following promotions and reduction published by the department signal officer, Philippine Department:

In Orders No. 20, dated Manila, P.I., June 23, 1913.

To be sergeant: Corporal Paul Strader, to date May 28, 1913.

To be corporal: First Class Pvt. Albert E. Ausborn, to date May 28, 1913.

Sergt. William T. Crook is reduced to the grade of private, to date May 28, 1913.

3. The following non-commissioned officers having re-enlisted in the Signal Corps on the date set after their respective names, in each case the date following that of discharge, the continuance of their warrants from the dates of their re-enlistments is announced:

First Class Sergt. Harry W. Mustin, Aug. 6, 1913.

First Class Sergt. Charles F. Betz, Aug. 7, 1913.

Sergt. Jones H. Kirk, May 16, 1913.

Sergt. Edward B. Barbee, Aug. 10, 1913.

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSON.

Leave four months, upon the conclusion of the rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, to 1st Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav. (Aug. 6, S.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILLIAM D. BEACH.

Comsy. Sergt. Frank J. Donohue, 4th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 20, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILBER E. WILDER.

Leave one month is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Cowles, 5th Cav. (Aug. 16, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. CHARLES M. O'CONNOR.

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 182, Aug. 6, 1913, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. William J. Carter, 6th Cav. (transferred to 7th Cav. to take effect Oct. 1, 1913), to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to sail on transport leaving about Oct. 5, 1913, is amended so as to direct that officer to proceed via Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to San Francisco and sail on transport specified. (Aug. 20, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. Clarence F. Ellefson, 7th Cav., is transferred from the Division Hospital, Manila, to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio de San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (June 28, Phil. D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

COL. L. S. MCCORMICK, ATTACHED.

Major George O. Cress, 8th Cav., from further duty at Camp Overton, Mindanao, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to join his regiment. (June 27, Phil. D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

First Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, 9th Cav., now on leave at Indianapolis, Ind., will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty during the shooting contests. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Capt. Lanning Parsons, 9th Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (Aug. 19, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Leave one month and fifteen days, to terminate not later than Oct. 5, to 1st Lieut. Joseph C. King, 10th Cav. (Aug. 12, E.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Upon expiration of the leave granted 2d Lieut. Richard H. Kimball, 11th Cav., he will proceed from Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga., to the Camp of Cavalry Instruction, near Winchester, Va. (Aug. 7, E.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon his arrival in U.S., granted Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 11th Cav. (Aug. 19, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave twenty days, about Aug. 12, 1913, to Capt. Alexander H. Davidson, 13th Cav. (Aug. 11, E.D.)

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. Walter H. Neill, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (Aug. 13, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH GARRARD.

Second Lieut. Thomas DeW. Miller, 15th Cav., will proceed to Hammondsport, N.Y., for temporary duty pertaining to inspection of aeronautical apparatus, and upon the completion of this duty will return to this city. (Aug. 20, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. William H. Paine, Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and from further duty on recruiting service. Captain Paine is assigned to the 2d Cavalry and will join regiment. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Capt. David H. Biddle, Cav., will proceed about Aug. 25, 1913, to the Cavalry Camp of Instruction, near Winchester, Va., for duty as an observer for a period of fifteen days, and

upon completion return to his proper station. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Par. 21, S.O. 177, July 31, 1913, War D., is so amended as to direct 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, Cav., upon the completion of the polo tournament at Narragansett Pier, R.I., to proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty for a period of ten days, and at the expiration of this period to proceed to West Point, N.Y., as directed in the order cited. (Aug. 14, War D.)

So much of Par. 44, S.O. 154, July 3, 1913, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Carl H. Müller, Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 15, War D.)

First Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, Cav., from duty at Camp Perry, Ohio, not later than Sept. 1, 1913, and will then return to his proper station. (Aug. 15, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Par. 5, S.O. 144, June 21, 1913, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Harry Pfeil, 1st Field Art., is revoked. (Aug. 15, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 171, July 24, 1913, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, 3d Field Art., is revoked. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, 3d Field Art. (Aug. 9, S.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

First Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, Jr., 4th Field Art., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., 4th Field Art., is detailed for duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed on Oct. 6, 1913, to that post for duty. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Par. 45, S.O. 177, July 31, 1913, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Barrows, 4th Field Art., is revoked. (Aug. 15, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. GRANGER ADAMS.

First Lieut. Frederick A. Prince, 5th Field Art., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 19, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Fred T. Cruse, 5th Field Art., is extended seven days. (Aug. 16, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, 5th Field Art., is detailed as instructor at the officers' camp of instruction of Colorado, at Golden, Sept. 19 to 24, 1913. (Aug. 12, C.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWARD A. MILLAR.

Leave one month, about Aug. 22, 1913, is granted Col. Edward A. Millar, 6th Field Art. (Aug. 16, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave from about Sept. 5, 1913, to and including Dec. 12, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles D. Daly, Field Art. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from duty at Tobyhanna, Pa., to 1st Lieut. Edwin De L. Smith, Field Art. (Aug. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Edwin De L. Smith, Field Art., will proceed to Tobyhanna, Pa., and report to C.O., 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, for duty, and upon completion thereof will return to West Point, N.Y. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Capt. Louis T. Boisseau, Field Art., from duty at Tobyhanna, Pa., to his proper station. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. Herbert S. Clarkson, Field Art., recently appointed from civil life, with rank from June 26, 1913, is assigned to the 2d Field Artillery. Lieutenant Clarkson will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark on the transport to sail from that place about Oct. 5, 1913, to join regiment in the Philippines. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. Joe Eikel, Field Art., recently appointed from civil life, with rank from July 14, 1913, is assigned to the 4th Field Artillery. Lieutenant Eikel will about Sept. 21, 1913, join the battery to which he may be assigned. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. Charles G. Helmick, Field Art., recently appointed from civil life, with rank from July 18, 1913, is assigned to the 2d Field Artillery. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark on the transport to sail from that place about Oct. 5, 1913, to join his regiment in the Philippines. (Aug. 18, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

First Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., is attached to the 95th Company, C.A.C., and will report for duty accordingly. (July 2, Phil. D.)

Leave under exceptional circumstances, from the date of arrival of the transport Thomas at San Francisco, about Aug. 20, 1913, until the sailing of the transport from San Francisco for Manila about Oct. 5, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene Reybold, C.A.C. (July 1, Phil. D.)

Par. 33, S.O. 145, June 23, 1913, War D., is amended so as to direct Col. Henry C. Davis, C.A.C., to join his proper station about Aug. 25, 1913. (Aug. 18, War D.)

Leave two months and fourteen days, effective on conclusion of siege Artillery practice, to 1st Lieut. Walter P. Boatwright, C.A.C. (Aug. 11, E.D.)

Leave ten days, effective about Aug. 14, 1913, to Major Andrew Hero, Jr., C.A.C. (Aug. 8, E.D.)

Par. 21, S.O. 168, July 21, 1913, War D., is amended so as to direct Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., and Major James W. McAndrew, Inf., to report in person to the president of the Army War College, Washington, on Aug. 25, 1913, for duty as assistant instructors at the War College for the course 1913-1914. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edward L. Dyer, C.A.C., is transferred from the 138th Company to the 142d Company, vice 2d Lieut. Reginald B. Cocroft, C.A.C., who is transferred to the 138th. (Aug. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Raymond E. Lee, C.A.C., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report in person to the Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, for duty. (Aug. 14, War D.)

The following changes in the duties and stations of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered and each officer named will join station to which he is assigned:

Major William Chamberlaine from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and as director, department of artillery and land defense, Coast Artillery School, in time to comply with this order, and will report to Washington Oct. 1, 1913, for duty as assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery.

Major George A. Nugent from duty as matériel officer on the staff of the C.O., South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, in time to comply with this order, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, Oct. 1, 1913, for duty as director of the department of artillery and land defense.

Coast Defenses of Manila Bay about Dec. 15, 1913.
Lieut. Col. George F. Landers relieved command of Fort McKinley, Maine, assigned to duty at Fort Washington, Md., and upon relief of Col. Henry C. Davis is assigned to command of Fort Washington and Coast Defenses of the Potomac. (Aug. 20, War D.)
The following sergeants major, junior grade, Coast Artillery Corps, will be sent to the stations indicated with orders to report to the respective C.O.s for duty: George A. Kramer, Fort Strong, Mass., to Fort Screven, Ga., and James E. Carter, Fort Screven, Ga., to Fort Strong, Mass. (Aug. 15, War D.)
Sergt. Major Ferdinand Schultz (junior grade), C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will be sent to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (Aug. 18, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. FRANCIS H. FRENCH.

Leave three months to 2d Lieut. William A. Reed, 2d Inf. (Aug. 19, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

First Lieut. Russell James, 3d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. (Aug. 14, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. BEACOM.

Leave one month, about Aug. 20, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Reginald H. Kelley, 4th Inf. (Aug. 11, 2d Div.)
Leave ten days to Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, 4th Inf. (Aug. 20, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

Leave three months, about Sept. 30, is granted 1st Lieut. William F. L. Simpson, 6th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 11, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

COL. R. C. VAN VLIET, ATTACHED.

Leave one month to Capt. Alexander T. Owenshine, 7th Inf. (Aug. 11, 2d Div.)
Leave one month, about Aug. 13, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, 7th Inf. (Aug. 6, 2d Div.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 8th Inf., is transferred from the Division Hospital, Manila, to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (June 14, Phil. D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave fifteen days, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. William R. Leonard, 9th Inf. (Aug. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 9th Inf., will proceed from Washington to Marblehead, Mass., for temporary duty pertaining to the inspection of aeronautical material being manufactured for the Signal Corps, and return to his proper station. (Aug. 14, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY A. GREENE.

First Sergt. Timothy J. Leary, Co. D, 10th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 20, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave two months and ten days, about Sept. 15, is granted Major Robert W. Rose, 12th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Aug. 11, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

First Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash., is detailed for duty at the camp of instruction to be held by Militia of Idaho at Boise, Aug. 17 to 26, 1913. (Aug. 12, War D.)

Sergt. Frederick E. Free, Co. G, 14th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 15, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE BELL, JR.

First Lieut. De Witt C. T. Grubbs, 16th Inf., now at Fort Lawton, Wash., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (Aug. 16, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave fifteen days to Capt. Paul W. Beck, 17th Inf. (Aug. 18, War D.)
Leave one month and fifteen days, effective upon completion of his duties in connection with the Infantry Rifle Team, to 2d Lieut. Clarence M. McMurray, 17th Inf. (Aug. 8, E.D.)

First Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 17th Inf., will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., reporting to Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, commanding 2d Brigade, 1st Division, for duty as aids. (Aug. 8, E.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

COL. J. S. ROGERS, ATTACHED.

Leave one month to Capt. Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf. (Aug. 12, 2d Div.)
The name of Capt. Arthur L. Conger, 18th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Sept. 25, 1913, and the name of Capt. Berkeley Enoch, G.S., is removed therefrom, to take effect Sept. 24, 1913. Captain Enoch is assigned to 18th Infantry, Sept. 25, 1913, and will join regiment. (Aug. 20, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave one month, upon completion of his duties in connection with the Infantry Rifle Team at Camp Perry, Ohio, is granted 1st Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Battln. Sergt. Major John H. Reilly, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 16, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

First Lieut. James M. Hobson, jr., 21st Inf., from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, to join his regiment. (Aug. 14, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. GLENN.

The name of Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Aug. 21, 1913, and the name of Capt. Harrison J. Price, 23d Inf., is removed therefrom, to take effect Aug. 20, 1913. Captain Price is assigned to 23d Infantry, Aug. 21, 1913, and upon his relief from duty at Purdue University will join that regiment. He will be assigned to a company by the commanding officer, 23d Infantry. (Aug. 20, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Everett D. Barlow, jr., 26th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 11, 2d Div.)
First Sergt. Samuel Holloway, Co. G, 26th Inf., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 20, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

Leave one month, about Aug. 15, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Paul R. Manchester, 27th Inf. (Aug. 9, 2d Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave fifteen days, about Aug. 10, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Odiorne H. Sampson, 28th Inf. (Aug. 6, 2d Div.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. O'Neill, 30th Inf., from further duty at Fort Liscum, Alaska, to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, for station and duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)
First Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, 30th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., and will report for duty accordingly. (Aug. 19, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Penrose, Inf., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Manila, P.I., for duty. (Aug. 14, War D.)

Leave to Sept. 18, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, Inf. (Aug. 14, War D.)
Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, Inf., and Capt. George H. White, Inf., are detailed as range officers for the National and International Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 15 to Sept. 9, 1913. (Aug. 15, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave one month, about Aug. 14, 1913, to Capt. Arthur W. Brown, Inf., acting judge advocate. (Aug. 6, 2d Div.)
So much of Par. 7, S.O. 190, Aug. 15, 1913, War D., as relates to Capt. George H. White, Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 16, War D.)

Capt. Harrison J. Price, Inf., is relieved duty at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 5, 1913. (Aug. 20, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Ben. H. Dorey, retired, upon his own application is detailed as instructor in military drill and tactics at the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo. (Aug. 14, War D.)
Major George W. Ruthers, retired, is relieved from further duty on recruiting service and will proceed to his home. (Aug. 15, War D.)

Capt. Solomon P. Vestal, U.S.A., retired, upon his own application is detailed as instructor in military drill and tactics at the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal., and will report for duty. (Aug. 20, War D.)
Major Charles P. George, U.S.A., retired, is relieved from duty at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Agricultural College, N.M., Aug. 31, 1913, and will proceed to his home, and so much of Par. 2, S.O. 174, July 28, 1913, War D., as relates to Major George on Oct. 1, 1913, is amended accordingly. (Aug. 20, War D.)

Capt. Edward N. Macon, U.S.A., retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Agricultural College, N.M., Sept. 1, 1913, and will proceed to that place for duty. (Aug. 20, War D.)
Major Dillard H. Clark, U.S.A., retired, is relieved from duty at Bles Military Academy, Macon, Mo., to take effect Sept. 1, 1913. (Aug. 20, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of officers are ordered: Col. Frank B. Jones from the 15th Infantry to the 8th Infantry, and Col. John C. F. Tillson from the 8th Infantry to the 15th Infantry. (July 1, Phil. D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. Allen S. Fletcher, P.S., transferred from the 40th Company to the 52d, and will join company. (June 25, Phil. D.)
Capt. Albert Younglof, P.S., is assigned to the 40th Company, and will join company to which assigned. (June 25, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: Second Lieut. John W. Strohm from the 5th Battalion, unassigned, to the 24th Company, and 2d Lieut. Albert Tucker from the 24th Company to the 5th Battalion, unassigned. (June 23, Phil. D.)

Headquarters and the band, 8th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, are relieved from duty at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and will proceed by rail to Manila for temporary duty. (June 21, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Harley Dagley, P.S., having been returned to duty from sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, will rejoin his company. (July 1, Phil. D.)

Leave two months and ten days, to return to the United States via the Suez Canal, is granted Major Alvord Van P. Anderson, P.S., effective after the termination of his detail as major of Philippine Scouts. (July 2, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered, effective July 3, 1913: Second Lieut. Pedro D. Dulay from the 17th Company to the 20th, and 2d Lieut. John F. Daye from the 20th Company to the 17th. (July 2, Phil. D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Frank C. Baker, M.C., Major Robert M. Thornburgh, M.C., and Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Division Hospital, Manila, at 8 a.m. July 1, 1913, to examine Major Harry H. Bandholtz, Inf., incident to his annual test ride. (June 28, Phil. D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for such preliminary work, if any, as may be necessary to enable it to proceed with the examination on July 14, 1913, of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers. (Aug. 19, War D.)
A board to consist of Major Walter G. Penfield, O.D., Capt. William R. Smedberg, jr., Capt. Fred T. Austin, 3d Field Art., Capt. Frank S. Bowen, Inf., and 1st Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf., is appointed to meet at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 15, 1913, for purpose of conducting a competitive test of automatic machine rifles in comparison with the automatic rifle, caliber .30, model of 1909. (Aug. 16, War D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Sergt. John Coady, Army Service Detachment, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 20, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Dec. 31, 1913.

Transport	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
	S.F.	Honolulu	Guam	days
	about	about	about	at
Sherman	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2
Logan	Oct. 5	Oct. 14	Oct. 27	Nov. 2
Sherman	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 1
Thomas	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Incoming.

Schedule to Jan. 11, 1914.

Transport	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
	Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	days
	about	about	about	S.F.
Thomas	July 30	Aug. 3	Aug. 19	Aug. 27
Logan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12
Sherman	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 12
Thomas	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 3	Nov. 11
Logan	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 3	Dec. 11
Sherman	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 3	Jan. 11

Offices and Decks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—Left Manila, P.I., for Seattle, Wash., Aug. 15.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—In Shanghai.
LOGAN—Left Manila, P.I., Aug. 17, 1913, for San Francisco.
MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., Aug. 5; left Honolulu Aug. 14.
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., July 30; arrived at Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 20.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. R. Mayo, Signal Corps. At New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. C. R. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Honolulu, H.T.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. John K. Jamison, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. J. Prentice, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 160th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Humphreys, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.
GENERAL J. M. SOHOFIELD—1st Lieut. William W. Hicks, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Adams, R.I.

ASSIGNMENTS OF GRADUATES, U.S.M.A., 1913.

G.O. 52, AUG. 7, 1913, WAR DEPT.

The appointments in the Army of the United States, to date June 12, 1913, and the assignments to corps, regiments, and other organizations of the following cadets, graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, are announced:

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS FROM JUNE 12, 1913.

Corps of Engineers.

1. Cadet Francis Kosier Newcomer.
2. Cadet Charles Francis Williams.
3. Cadet Gordon Russell Young.
4. Cadet Richard Ulysses Nicholas.
5. Cadet Myron Bertman.
6. Cadet Leo Jerome Dillow.
7. Cadet James Archer Dorst.
8. Cadet Rufus Willard Eusem.
9. Cadet Lunsford Errol Oliver.

Cavalry Arm.

19. Cadet Allen G. Thurman to 11th Cavalry.
20. Cadet George Wesley Sliney to 1st Cavalry.
21. Cadet Eugene Tritle Spencer to 1st Cavalry.
22. Cadet Willis Dale Crittenden to 3d Cavalry.
23. Cadet Alfred Fairbridge Johnson to 3d Cavalry.
24. Cadet Falkner Heard to 14th Cavalry.
25. Cadet Roland Louis Gaugler to 4th Cavalry.
26. Cadet Stuart Warren Cramer, jr., to 15th Cavalry.
27. Cadet Thoburn Kaye Brown to 7th Cavalry.
28. Cadet Silas Miram Ratzkoff to 2d Cavalry.
29. Cadet Geoffrey Keyes to 6th Cavalry.
30. Cadet Frederick John Gerstner to 10th Cavalry.
31. Cadet Clarence Earl Bradburn to 10th Cavalry.
32. Cadet Joseph Wadsworth Viner to 11th Cavalry.
33. Cadet John Arthur Considine to 8th Cavalry.
34. Cadet David Beauregard Falk, jr., to 12th Cavalry.
35. Cadet Earl Lindsey Canady to 13th Cavalry.
36. Cadet Louis Aleck Craig to 5th Cavalry.
37. Cadet George Edward Lovell, jr., to 9th Cavalry.
38. Cadet Desmore Otis Nelson to 2d Cavalry.

Field Artillery Arm.

12. Cadet William Chalmers Young to 6th Field Artillery.
13. Cadet William Carey Crane, jr., to 6th Field Artillery.
14. Cadet William Blecher Rosecar, jr., to 1st Field Artillery.
15. Cadet Carlos Brewer to 3d Field Artillery.
16. Cadet David Edward Cain to 3d Field Artillery.
17. Cadet John Eugene McMahon, jr., to 3d Field Artillery.

Coast Artillery Corps.

18. Cadet Francis Augustus Englehart assigned to 168th Company.
19. Cadet William Ashley Copthorne assigned to 6th Company.
20. Cadet Selby Harney Frank assigned to 35th Company.
21. Cadet Robert Heber Van Volkenburgh assigned to 41st Company.
22. Cadet Samuel John Heidner assigned to 58th Company.
23. Cadet James Wallace Jones assigned to 69th Company.
24. Cadet Manning Marius Kimmel, jr., assigned to 73d Company.
25. Cadet Vern Scott Purnell assigned to 118th Company.
26. Cadet Robert Meredith Perkins assigned to 166th Company.
27. Cadet Laurence Babbitt Weeks assigned to 169th Company.
28. Cadet William Cooper Foote attached to 6th Company.
29. Cadet Stewart Shepherd Griffin attached to 35th Company.
30. Cadet Ward Elverson Duvall attached to 41st Company.
31. Cadet James Brown Gillespie attached to 168th Company.
32. Cadet Charles Lawrence Kilburn attached to 69th Company.
33. Cadet Redondo Benjamin Sutton attached to 73d Company.
34. Cadet Paul Duke Carlisle attached to 118th Company.
35. Cadet Francis Joseph Toohy attached to 166th Company.

Infantry Arm.

5. Cadet Lewis King Underhill to 6th Infantry.
6. Cadet Harold Smith Martin to 15th Infantry.
7. Cadet John Huff Van Vliet to 18th Infantry.
8. Cadet Leland Swarts Devore to 17th Infantry.
9. Cadet Charles Addison Rosa to 14th Infantry.
10. Cadet Douglas Taft Greene to 24th Infantry.
11. Cadet Clarence Hagbart Danielson to 20th Infantry.
12. Cadet James Nixon Peale to 27th Infantry.
13. Cadet Francis Reuel Fuller to 29th Infantry.
14. Cadet Clinton Warden Russell to 5th Infantry.
15. Cadet William Richard Schmidt to 27th Infantry.
16. Cadet George Lester Hardin to 28th Infantry.
17. Cadet Otis Keilholtz Sadler to 1st Infantry.
18. Cadet William Henry Jones, jr., to 12th Infantry.
19. Cadet John Erskine Ardrey to 13th Infantry.
20. Cadet Carlyle Hilton Wash to 14th Infantry.
21. Cadet Henry Pratt Perrine, jr., to 14th Infantry.
22. Cadet Dennis Edward McCunniff to 6th Infantry.
23. Cadet Henry Balding Lewis to 20th Infantry.
24. Cadet Henry Barlow Cheddie to 28th Infantry.
25. Cadet Wyndham Meredith Manning to 30th Infantry.
26. Cadet Samuel Alexander Gibson to 21st Infantry.
27. Cadet Paul Wadsworth Newberry to 21st Infantry.
28. Cadet Hiley Bowman Bullock to 23rd Infantry.
29. Cadet Charles Andrew King, jr., to 26th Infantry.
30. Cadet Dana Palmer to 3d Infantry.
31. Cadet Alexander McCarrall Patch, jr., to 18th Infantry.
32. Cadet Charles Bishop Lyman to 2d Infantry.
33. Cadet Robert Lily Spragins to 19th Infantry.
34. Cadet George Washington Krapf to 26th Infantry.
35. Cadet Charles Harrison Corlett to 30th Infantry.
36. Cadet Hans Robert Wheat Harris to 3d Infantry.
37. Cadet Howard Calhoun Davidson to 22d Infantry.
38. Cadet William Lynn Roberts to 11th Infantry.
39. Cadet William Alexander McCulloch to 1st Infantry.
40. Cadet Bernard Peter Lamb to 25th Infantry.
41. Cadet William Augustus Rafferty to 19th Infantry.
42. Cadet Lathe Burton to 11th Infantry.
43. Cadet John Flowers Crutcher to 4th Infantry.

The officers assigned to the Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Infantry arms will be assigned to troops, batteries, and companies by their respective regimental commanders, who will promptly report such assignments by letter to The Adjutant General of the Army. Those assigned to regiments stationed in the United States and Alaska will report by letter to their respective regimental commanders for assignment to troops, batteries, companies, and stations, and, with the exception of Lieutenant Craig, will proceed upon the expiration of their graduating leave to join the stations to which they may be assigned. Lieutenant Craig will proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned upon the expiration of the leave granted him in orders from the War Department.

The officers assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed to join the companies to which they are assigned or attached upon the expiration of their graduating leave.

The officers, with the exception of Lieutenant Lyman, assigned to organizations serving in the Philippine Department, or in Hawaii, will report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, in time to embark on transport scheduled to sail from San Francisco about Oct. 5, 1913, on which transport they will proceed to Honolulu or Manila en route to their respective stations in Hawaii or the Philippine Department. They will apply at once to the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps for transportation on the transport specified. Lieutenant Lyman will join the station to which he may be assigned upon the expiration of his graduating leave.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

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States Military Academy, the United States Naval
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ton, D.C.That only through maneuvers like those in Massa-
chusetts in 1909 and in Connecticut and in the Philip-
pines in 1912 can the Militia be prepared for war is
the substance of the conclusion of an exhaustive report
made by the Army War College as to the method of
securing the greatest benefit from the appropriations
under the Dick Militia Law. Yet the reports of in-
spectors and instructors on duty with the Militia indicate
that the Militia as a whole is not prepared to participate
in maneuvers on the scale of the Massachusetts opera-
tions. Col. A. L. Wagner is quoted as saying that "it
has long been recognized that mere barrack yard drill
is not sufficient preparation for war. Troops should be
assembled as often as possible in large bodies." Colonel
Wagner, who is recognized as the father of maneuvers,
goes on to describe the experience which troops acquire
at maneuvers that they cannot obtain in smaller bodies.
He calls attention to the much better preparation the
officers of the Militia would have had for their duties
in the Volunteer Army of the Spanish-American War
if they had participated in larger operations. In another
part of the report the maneuvers are referred to as the**JACOB REED'S SONS**1424-1426 Chestnut Street
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for the training of troops." All of the work done up
to the time that the troops participate in maneuvers
is a preparation for operations on a war scale, it is
contended. But these preparations are necessary for the
success of the maneuvers. It is insisted that before
participating in maneuvers troops should be instructed
in close order drill, in the principles of normal attack,
and in extended order drill to include the school of the
company. Militia officers should be familiar with the
principles of extended order drill as applied to companies,
battalions and regimental organizations. They should
be familiar with the use of troops in battle, the duties
of advance guard, rear guard, outpost, marching and
camping. In organizing the maneuvers it is urged that
only Militia which has taken this preliminary work
should be selected. It is urged that the state authorities
be impressed with the importance of this work, so that
the Militia can be prepared at the earliest date for
operations on a larger scale.Secretary Daniels has issued an order providing that
officers of the Navy and Marine Corps serving on foreign
stations who may desire to return to this country by
other than the most direct route will be reimbursed the
cost of the trip if the travel had been performed via an
Army transport plus mileage for that portion of the trip
in this country, provided such cost does not exceed
traveling expenses and mileage by the route actually
traveled.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1913.

A HINT FOR NAVY OFFICERS.Grave fears are expressed by those interested in
securing naval personnel legislation lest the hearing
which began Aug. 20 will indispose Congress to further
legislation. Naturally members of Congress are seeking
for excuses for not enacting personnel legislation which
they fear may increase the cost of maintaining the Navy.
With so many officers appearing before the committee
wide differences of opinion will be shown in their testi-
mony. Members of Congress will seize upon these
differences and declare that if the Service cannot agree
upon what legislation should be enacted, Congress
cannot be expected to form any definite policy.For this reason it is hoped by those who have given
considerable time to the study of personnel questions
that the witnesses who appear before the committee will
weigh their words carefully and not advocate anything
until they have given it the fullest consideration. It
should be remembered that too many members of Con-
gress regard efficiency in the Navy as a secondary con-
sideration. What they want is a navy at the least pos-
sible cost, and they have not given the problems which
confront the Service sufficient thought to appreciate what
it means to have an efficient navy. Many of them
practically regard the navy yards as the beginning and
end of the Navy. They seem to be impressed with the
idea that if efficient and economical management can
be maintained in the navy yards all of the problems
will be solved. Of course, there is a class that believe
that navy yards should be distributed among the different
sections, without regard to their use for the Navy, but
for the purpose of benefiting local communities. But
even this class of statesmen are not as dangerous to
the Navy as those who are ready to sacrifice its per-
sonnel to save a few thousand dollars.There is no doubt that the plan of the Secretary for
obtaining the opinions of officers scattered throughout
the Navy is a good one. If these opinions are carefully
considered and expressed in a friendly spirit toward the
entire Navy much may be accomplished by crystalizing
the general sentiment of the Navy. It should be borne
in mind that nothing has ever been accomplished in
legislating without compromise. As has often been re-
marked, the Federal Constitution is the result of com-
promise. If the officers are to present anything like
the solid front in the advocacy of any personnel policy
they must approach the subject in the spirit of com-
promise, and should be ready to accept the views of
others, even if they do not always coincide with their
own.If anything like a bitter controversy develops in the
hearing no legislation will result. Every word that is
spoken in the committee is taken down by official
stenographers and printed as part of the records of the
committee, and in years to come these hearings will be
referred to by members of Congress in discussing per-
sonnel questions. Hence intemperate or ill considered
remarks by witnesses may do the Navy irreparable
injury. While all the witnesses are authorized by the
Secretary to express their opinions in testifying, they
should constantly have in view the good of the Navy.
Witnesses should be as careful in testifying upon a
question of such vital interest to the Navy as if they
were under oath.Twelve members of the Committee on Naval Affairs
were present when the hearings on the personnel ques-
tion opened on Aug. 20. Taking into consideration the
fact that the Democratic currency caucus was in session,
this large attendance was a remarkable show of interest
in the personnel question. The members of the com-
mittee, desiring not to be absent from the caucus and
at the same time to be present during the hearings,
voted to adjourn the committee for one week at the
conclusion of the statement of Capt. A. F. Fechteler,
U.S.N., President of the Board of Inspection and Survey
for Ships. Captain Fechteler submitted a bill along the
lines of that recommended to the committee by former
Secretary Meyer. Among the most interesting and im-
portant features of the proposed bill was a provision
which subjects rear admirals to being plucked by a board
to consist of vice admirals and rear admirals on the
retired list. Captain Fechteler's bill also provided for
six vice admirals, to be selected from the rear admirals
by a board which would report to the President. Pro-
motion should depend upon the time an officer should
serve in each grade, the same as in the Meyer bill. The
plucking board is authorized to select enough officers
to create vacancies for the officers to be promoted.
Captain Fechteler created quite a sensation in the com-
mittee when he advocated that the age limit for admis-
sion to the Naval Academy should be fixed at sixteen
to eighteen years, instead of eighteen to twenty. Some
of the members expressed the belief that owing to the
rigid requirements of the examination it should rather

be extended to twenty-one or twenty-two years. From expressions of opinion at a meeting of the committee it is thought that a reduction of the age limit is about the last suggestion from the Navy Department that will be enacted into law. Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board, accompanied Captain Fechteler, and participated informally in the discussion before the committee.

MEXICO SAYS HANDS OFF.

If it shall appear, when all the mystery surrounding the mission of Mr. Lind to Mexico is cleared away by official disclosures of the instructions he received from the State Department, that he was authorized to recommend that President Huerta resign in favor of a President ad interim and agree not to be a candidate for the Presidency, the rejection of such proposals by Huerta will seem to be but the natural and inevitable result of our meddling in this manner in the internal affairs of Mexico. While the Mexican government withholds the text of its reply to the note presented by Mr. Lind, unofficial statements have been made to the effect that the proposals of the President's special envoy from the United States are flatly rejected. If the advice of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL had been followed, such a slap in the face would not have been received by the United States, for that is practically what the stand taken by Huerta amounts to.

In our issue of Aug. 9, in speaking of the visit of Mr. Lind to Mexico, we said that the Mexicans' admission of the "right of the United States to suggest at the present time a means of compromise with the rebels, or constitutionalists, would establish a precedent for such intrusion throughout the future of Mexico, so that it would virtually be under an American protectorate and lose its identity as a separate nation." Each succeeding day seems to add weight to the counsels we then gave to the State Department in respect to the danger of interfering in the political affairs of Mexico. The administration has not seen fit to accept the statements of Army officers and others qualified to testify to the outrages that are being committed upon Americans in Mexico, but has sent a special envoy to the capital to tell the reputed head of the government that he must give up all that he gained by methods that aroused general execration and must follow the pathway marked out for him by the Cabinet in Washington. If General Huerta believed that the welfare of Mexico demanded that he turn against the lawfully elected President, Madero, and like a traitor subject his superior officer to an imprisonment which many have believed was but the door to a treacherous assassination, it is scarcely likely that he will be induced now to abandon all that at the demand of the United States.

It is not untimely to call attention to one bad effect that such a policy as that which turned a Western politician into an envoy is likely to have upon the Mexican situation. Impudent meddling in the affairs of Mexico may tend to solidify the uncertain support that Huerta is said to have had and to make his régime more powerful. To assail the dignity of a nation tends in nearly all cases to strengthen those temporarily in power, and if President Wilson is averse to recognizing a government allegedly based upon treachery and murder, and hopes to see it fall to pieces for lack of popular support, he is using the methods calculated to bring about a result directly contrary to that intended. The temper of the Mexican people is such that they are quick to take offense at what seems outside dictation and to make a national idol out of the official who resents such foreign intrusion. In this respect they resemble others, and the Washington Administration seems to be playing into the hands of the Huerta coterie, and by so doing at the same time to be weakening the prestige of the United States in Mexico, and thus inviting acts of arrogance and spoliation that may make war inevitable.

We are told that one of the proposals made to Huerta by Mr. Lind was that hostilities should cease, but since the constitutionalists under General Carranza claim that they represent the real government of Mexico, that Huerta is a usurper, and that they will not cease fighting until he is driven from power, to ask Huerta to end hostilities is to ask him virtually to put himself in the hands of those who have declared that they will make him pay dearly for his acts toward Madero. If Huerta and his followers should lay down their arms, what assurances have been given them by the United States that the "rebels" would do the same, and what guarantee has Huerta received from Governor Lind that he will obtain immunity from punishment at the hands of those now fighting under General Carranza? It is difficult to understand by what process of reasoning our State Department reached the conclusion that the Mexicans would subject themselves to the benevolent despotism of the United States. As Mexico has smitten us on our right cheek, perhaps it would be well to follow the admonition of Scripture and turn to her the other also.

Secretary Garrison, in a speech before the Deadwood Business Club, Deadwood, S.D., Aug. 21, said that the Army was the national insurance policy. The nation deserved to lose its protection, he added, if it did not see that proper clauses were inserted in the policy that protected the country. The Army was never better equipped or had better fighters than now, he said, but eighty-three thousand for a standing army was woefully small. The country, he said, had but two available

resources, either a big standing army or a reserve body. Universal peace talk was "hot air and a little steam." Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, told the club. He urged the encouragement of state Militia and constabularies. With the right encouragement such bodies would make a great fighting machine, he said.

PLANS FOR ARMY AVIATION.

The House Committee on Military Affairs did not take any action on the Aviation bill before it at the recent hearings, but in all probability it will report one at the next regular session which will keep the aviation service under the jurisdiction of the Signal Corps. A poll of the committee indicates clearly that at present it is not in favor of the creation of an Aviation Corps, as provided for in the bill introduced by Chairman Hay, of the Military Committee. In the beginning Chairman Hay stated that he was not committed to the bill, but simply introduced it to bring the question before the committee, and to secure an expression of opinion from the Service. Mr. Hay has not yet fully made up his mind just what legislation is required other than that there should be more money spent on developing aviation and more officers assigned to the Service.

One of the propositions which is being given serious consideration provides for thirty extra officers for aviation duties, it being recognized that if officers are to be detailed to the Signal Corps for aviation duty vacancies in the line should be created. It is also urged that officers on aviation duty should be given additional rank as well as increased pay; also that officers should be advanced when they enter the Signal Corps and should be promoted again after they have secured a military aviator's license at the end of five years.

The limited experience of the War Department in aviation demonstrates that considerable difficulty will be experienced in securing military aviators. The service is not proving very attractive to officers of the Army, and doubt is expressed as to whether the thirty officers that are provided for in the proposed legislation can be secured. In the beginning there were many applications for aviation details, but seventy per cent. of these applications have been withdrawn, and special inducements must be made to secure eligible officers for aviation duty. It is also believed that some provision should be made for reserve aviators. It is suggested that this could be done by giving Volunteer commissions to Militia officers qualifying as aviators. By some it is believed that this opportunity should be opened to all aviators without regard to their military experience. It was generally admitted that steps should be taken for the education and training of reserve Army aviators, but the wisdom of opening this service to all civilians is questioned, as aviators without at least the rudimentary knowledge of military tactics would be useless in war. It is argued that aviators to be of any use to the Army must have some military training.

If Congress accepts the recommendations of the Chief of the Signal Corps it will place this country on something like the same aeronautic basis as the other great Powers. It will not only provide for an adequate aviation personnel and sufficient number of aeroplanes, but will furnish the Army with the modern dirigible balloons, whose value is not being overlooked by the Signal Corps. German military authorities contend that dirigible balloons are more valuable to the army than is generally conceded by the army officers of other nations. While the Signal Corps is not willing to admit all of the claims for the dirigible balloons that are put forth by the German authorities, they admit that it would be a mistake not to pay attention to their development.

One of the plans of the Signal Corps calls for the establishment of an aviation school, laboratory and shop at San Antonio, Texas. It is contended that the Government should not allow civilians to investigate all of their aeronautic questions, but that it should strike out independently and develop aeroplanes especially equipped for military purposes.

CAVALRY EXPERIMENTS AT WINCHESTER.

The experiments at the Cavalry Camp, Winchester, demonstrate clearly that the captains of the squadrons under the double rank formations with the new drill regulations must be real commanders or leaders of their organizations. It is not a case of giving commands at stated times, but under the new regulations the squadron commanders in effect have their hand on their organizations every moment of the time. Every movement of the squadron is directed by a motion of the commander's hand.

The new regulations and formations have a tendency to develop good horsemanship and good mounts, as there is no place in the Cavalry for poor riders under the new double rank formations and new drill regulations. The test of the squadrons at Camp Winchester came to a conclusion on April 19, and the work by regiments was taken up on the following day. The members of the Cavalry Board who watched the final rating of the squadron were delighted with the readiness with which the officers and men took up the new formations and drill regulations. One of the members of the Board remarked, "I never saw better lines in any army," and this officer has witnessed the operations of cavalry in all the great armies of the world. Again, the American soldier has shown his remarkable ability to adapt himself to new conditions and requirements. He has proven that he can come up to the standard maintained by any army in the world. As far as celerity, compactness and

flexibility are concerned, the movement of the squadrons in the final test has never been excelled in the drilling of our Army; and all of the operations of the organizations were in almost absolute silence. Practically every command was given by a movement of the hand.

A healthy rivalry has developed between not only the different regiments, but the different squadrons. This is carried into every detail of the camp, as well as the work in developing the new formations. The officers and men of the different regiments are contesting in the matter of the appearance of their horses, equipment and camps. Never was there a camp that demonstrates so thoroughly the importance to the Service of brigade posts.

In the preliminary work with regiments some of the junior field officers were placed in command. Most of them are demonstrating that they are expert drill masters, and are rapidly getting their organization into shape. Col. James Lockett is in command of the 11th Cavalry, Col. J. C. Gresham of the 10th Cavalry, and Major Michael M. McNamee in command of the two squadrons of the 15th Cavalry. Brig. Gen. Edward J. McClelland, U.S.A., retired, arrived in camp and assumed his position as president of the Cavalry Board. General McClelland is deserving of the highest praise for the unselfish devotion which he is showing to the mounted service in continuing his work on the Board. No officer in the camp is working harder and is more deeply interested in the success than General McClelland.

Secretary of War Garrison evidently has little patience with those who assert that the progress of arbitration has reached a point where an increase of our armed force or plans for its expansion are unnecessary, as is shown by the extract from his article in Harper's Weekly appearing on page 1581. Being an experienced jurist Mr. Garrison is able to understand that the decrees of a court are based in the last analysis upon the physical force of the state that stands back of the decree ready to enforce it with all the police and military power it can summon to its aid. So much has been said of late about good-will governing the relations of men in these days that it is refreshing to hear a man trained in the judicial branch of government bluntly declare that force is the thing that makes a court's decree worth anything, and that without it there is no reason to believe that the tribunals of the state would be effective in bringing about acquiescence in its decisions. This statement of Secretary Garrison is a direct answer to those who have been basing the arguments for the abolition of military armaments upon the fact that the courts have taken the place of the personal conflict that in the earlier days of civilization often constituted the sole arbitration between antagonistic neighbors. Superficial thinkers, noting the smoothness with which the machinery of the courts operates, have been led to believe that it is due to a change in human nature, to an unwillingness to use force in the settling of disputes, and hence from this view the step has been easy to advocating the abolition of armies and the dependence upon the good-will of nations to prevent wars. Secretary Garrison shows that human nature is as it has been and that the only change has been in the method by which force is employed in the settlement of disputes. Those who advocate international arbitration as a cure of all wars with beautiful inconsistency recommend the establishment of an international police force which shall make the decrees of the arbitral tribunal effective. They are unable to see that by making this suggestion they are admitting that force is the court of last resort after all and that without the fear of war to dangle before nations submitting their disputes to arbitration the decisions of The Hague would be of no avail.

Secretary Daniels has not decided what will be his recommendations for the building program to be submitted to Congress at the regular session, further than that he will follow out the spirit of the Democratic platform, which calls for an adequate navy. Before the Secretary became the head of the Navy Department he was a two-battleship advocate, and it can be stated on the highest authority that he is still a believer in a strong Navy. Just what he will recommend for next year Secretary Daniels will decide after he has conferred with the General Board. When the Board returns to Washington from Newport the Secretary will become a regular attendant at its meetings, working with it in developing the recommendations for the next legislative program. While he may not endorse as large a program as the Board recommends, he is anxious to be fully informed as to the reasons for their recommendations. Among the questions which the Secretary will consider is that of battleship cruisers. Contrary to the published report, he has not given any serious consideration to the merits of this type of war vessel. He intends to listen to the advocates of this type of vessel and finally decide after he has consulted with the General Board what recommendations he will make in connection with the proposals for the new "capital ship." The question of auxiliaries is another one to be considered. From the discussion in the General Board Secretary Daniels will also decide as to what gunboats, destroyers and submarines he will recommend. In the opinion of the Secretary, the sessions of the General Board will afford him a great opportunity to obtain the views of officers of like experience on the building program and other great questions that will come up under his administration.

REPORT ON THE SEATTLE RIOT.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Reserve Fleet, on July 22 ordered a board of investigation for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the conduct of the enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and the Marine Corps while on shore at Seattle, Wash., on the evenings of July 17, 18 and 19, 1913, which conduct, it has been alleged from various sources, was at times unlawful and riotous. The board was composed of Comdr. Thomas Washington, Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Jensen, Lieut. Comdr. Walter E. Whitehead and Lieut. (J.G.) Harvey W. McCormack. The board draws the following conclusions:

"That for some time past the attacks upon the flag, the General Government, and particularly upon the Army and Navy have been customary and general in the seaport cities of this coast by people calling themselves members of the I.W.W. Society, and to a more or less extent by persons calling themselves Socialists. These attacks have been notorious among speakers who were allowed by the civil authorities to gather crowds and to make public speeches on the streets, thereby inciting and engendering ill feeling and hatred among certain classes of people against the members of the Army and Navy, and it was due to these public speakers that the attack upon the three soldiers and two sailors in uniform was made on the night of the 17th inst.

The board believes that this attack upon these men was an incident to the burning and destruction of the I.W.W. and Socialist property the following night. The board believes that the direct responsibility for the destruction of the I.W.W. and Socialist belongings upon the evening of the 18th inst. was due in part only to certain enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, but to a much larger extent to the civilians who seemed to lead and direct the crowd, which contained a small proportion of enlisted men, to the various places which were visited by the crowd. The board also believes the direct responsibility for the action of the crowd, which contained a small portion of enlisted men, was due to the fact that the police force of Seattle took no effective steps to prevent the destruction of property which they were present at and witnesses, and also to their sympathy with the movement and purpose of the crowd. The board has no reason for believing that the idea of the destruction of the I.W.W. and Socialist property originated with the enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, and is inclined to the opinion that the movement is properly attributable to the general sentiment of the better class of people against the I.W.W. Society and to the general publicity and criticism given by the public press of Seattle to the doings and sayings of the I.W.W.'s and Socialists, and is furthermore inclined to the belief that the presence of the enlisted men ashore on the 18th inst. and the night attack made on the 17th inst. on the enlisted men by the I.W.W. people gave an opportunity to use the enlisted men simply as a means to assist in accomplishing a purpose which the public press had been leading up to and which the better element of the people apparently encouraged and desired.

Owing to the fact that no person who actually participated in the destruction of property willingly would come forward and acknowledge the part taken by him, and of the general disinclination of one person to inform on another who may have been present, it has not been practicable for the board to have obtained but a limited number of witnesses, but from those who did appear, and, from the attached letters of reputable citizens of Seattle, it is clear that the enlisted men of the Navy did participate in the destruction of I.W.W. property on the night of the 18th inst., but that such action was so shared in and conducted by citizens of Seattle as not to meet general public condemnation.

The Secretary, after reading the record of the proceedings, issued an order in which he says that the report shows "that some enlisted men and marines, in company with some soldiers and a large company of civilians of Seattle, who led the way, did co-operate in the destruction of property belonging to certain organizations having places of meeting in that city. The conduct of the parties who denounced the soldiers, abused the Army and Navy, reflected upon the flag and made assault upon soldiers in the American uniform, is most reprehensible and deserving of condemnation. But their violence of language, unprovoked assault upon soldiers and lawlessness does not justify retaliation in kind."

Secretary Daniels refers to his statement at Seattle at the time of the riots, heretofore published, in which he said that the ballot should be the weapon against evils that threaten our country, and that violence can be no cure. He says further:

"The splendid patriotism and courage of the men in the Navy is one of the most valuable national assets. It is because of the high standing and valor of the enlisted men that I regret that they permitted any provocation to cause a number of them to forget, as they did on July 18, that they were especially charged with upholding the law. Men who wear the uniform are the protection of the Republic. They are sworn to uphold the law and to use force only when ordered to do so by those in authority. They must stand for the majesty of the law that forbids any lawlessness, even under the most trying circumstances. The conduct of those sailors who took part in the destruction of property in Seattle is against the law of their country as well as against naval regulations. Their conduct cannot be condoned or go without punishment."

"It is hereby directed that the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet send a copy of this letter to the commanding officers of the ships upon which the enlisted men and marines are serving, who engaged in the unlawful action in Seattle, with instructions to have this letter read, and it is further ordered that the men engaged in this affair be punished for their conduct as the admiral may adjudge is adequate for the offense."

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PHILIPPINES.

The President has made an excellent choice for the Governor General of the Philippines in the appointment of Mr. Francis Burton Harrison, which was confirmed by the Senate Aug. 21. Born in New York in 1873, Mr. Harrison is in the prime of life. He is able and accomplished and is possessed of a large share of this world's goods, having inherited a million dollars from his first wife, the daughter of the late Charles F. Crocker. He is a lawyer by profession. Although born in New York, he represents the best of the old Virginia stock. His mother, who, as Mrs. Burton Harrison, has achieved distinction as a writer, was Miss Constance Cary, a member of the old Virginia Cary family and related to the families of Custis and Washington. His father was Burton Harrison, private secretary to Jefferson Davis, and with him at the time of his capture. Eighteen months after the death of his first wife in an automobile accident Mr. Harrison married Mrs. Mabel Judson Cox, daughter of Henry L. Judson, of Brooklyn, who had been separated from her husband, Dr. Rowland Cox, Jr., by divorce proceedings. Mr. Harrison, who now represents the 20th New York District in Congress, during the war with Spain was captain and A.A.G. of Volunteers.

Mr. Harrison, who made a trip to the Philippines with

Mr. Taft when the latter was Secretary of War, has taken a deep interest in the Philippine problem and has given his views on the subject from time to time to President Wilson.

The resident Philippine Commissioners here, hopeful of independence, are said to be greatly pleased at the appointment of Mr. Harrison. No indication of his policy was forthcoming from Mr. Harrison, who announced that he would make a statement after the Senate had confirmed him. At the White House it simply was said that Mr. Harrison would carry out Democratic platform pledges. The Baltimore convention declared for ultimate Philippine independence.

His appointment having been confirmed, Mr. Harrison will leave within a fortnight to take up his new duties. The President is particularly desirous, on account of the deadlock between the Executive officials and the Philippine Assembly over questions of appropriations, that the new Governor General should be at his post when the Assembly meets in October.

Mr. Harrison is the fourth man to be named Governor General of the Philippines. The first was William H. Taft, the second Luke Wright and the third W. Cameron Forbes, the well known Harvard athlete. Mr. Harrison, like Mr. Taft, is a graduate of Yale.

Although Mr. Harrison was endorsed by the Anti-Imperialist League he goes to the islands with an open mind and a determination to formulate his policies only after he has made a most thorough investigation of conditions as they exist. While he is inclined to follow the Democratic platform, he takes too high a view of the obligations of this country toward the islands to advocate immediate independence. In fact, Governor Harrison, when pressed for a flat declaration as to whether he would advocate independence, declared in effect that he did not feel confident to pass upon that subject until he had investigated conditions on the islands. Even without the responsibilities of being Governor of the islands and in a partisan debate, Mr. Harrison said, in discussing the Philippine tariff: "To deliver over the Filipinos to another country would be recreancy to our trust. To give them over to the Japanese would be abhorrent to our sense of justice. To abandon them to their own resources, a prey of nations, would be an act of cowardice. The Filipinos must be educated and civilized by us so that when the day comes they may take their places in the brotherhood of nations."

During the Presidency of Mr. Taft he was accused by Mr. Harrison of making a false statement to Congress in the Ballinger affair. After this the doors of the White House were shut to the New York Congressman.

ANSWERING A SLANDERER OF THE ARMY.

The New York Globe recently published some untruthful and slanderous statements concerning the Army. In reply "An Officer of the Army" says in a letter to the Globe:

"In this article, Mr. Post, having presented a few partial truths, by improperly aligning them, and by drawing false inferences from them, attempts to write down the officers of the Army as favored brutes and tyrants.

"Mr. Post states that there were over 13,000 deserters from the Army in the last four years. These figures are approximately correct. They represent a fraction under four per cent. of the enlisted strength of the Army, which compares favorably with the desertion percentages of all the large armies of the world.

"Mr. Post states that many men are induced to enter the Army by being led to believe that they will be given opportunities to follow their trades in the Service. That is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. When a man applies for enlistment he presents himself as an applicant to be taught a new trade—that of the soldier. During my tour of duty as a recruiting officer I examined in person over 2,000 applicants, of whom less than ten expressed a desire to follow any trade. Of that small number one was accepted for special work for which he was qualified and which he was set to do. The remainder were informed that they could be accepted only for straight military duty, and if they didn't want that they were wasting their time and mine, too."

After answering conclusively the statement that officers are much less severely punished for offenses than the enlisted man, the writer says:

"Mr. Post proceeds to recount the cases of two officers, each tried for an offense for which each would have been dismissed if found guilty, and each was acquitted. Strange as it may seem to Mr. Post, military courts acquit when the evidence warrants acquittal, just as do civil courts. Would he have the officers found guilty, regardless of the evidence presented to the courts, because, forsooth, the accused were officers? Mr. Post states there are on record 'case after case' of drunken officers who were merely reprimanded. There is no class of professional men more abstemious than the officers of the Army. The drunken ones are few. When an officer becomes disgracefully drunk he is not as a rule dismissed the first time unless the attendant circumstances are so flagrant as to require it. In spite of his having got drunk, the officer when sober is a highly trained specialist, valuable to the Government and hard to replace. He represents the product of years of training. He is more valuable to the Government than an untrained civilian. So the officer is given another chance. But if reprimand and punishment short of dismissal do not teach him their lesson, he is got rid of relentlessly."

"Nor is every soldier who gets drunk summarily punished by imprisonment. Not until the soldier has offended frequently is he so punished. Naturally Mr. Post found many more cases of soldiers punished for drunkenness than of officers punished for the same offense. In the Army the enlisted strength is 84,810 to 4,476 officers.

"Mr. Post states that soldiers are often sentenced to dishonorable discharge and imprisonment at hard labor for drunkenness. As in civil law, so in military law, it is possible finally to visit upon a repeated offender a severe sentence for an offense in itself comparatively small. The law is very lenient to the soldier in this respect, making five previous convictions within one year, and of certain severity of sentence, necessary before a soldier may be dishonorably discharged for an inferior court offense. But the Army does use that power to rid itself of vicious characters proved incapable of reform."

"As for the cases in which officers have been sentenced to be dismissed and have had their sentences changed to a reduction in files, this leniency has not been shown the offenders by their fellow officers, but by the only officer of our Government who has the power to do so, the President of the United States, after careful personal consideration by him of each case. Nor was the officer who was dismissed the Service and later reinstated replaced by any action of the Army. He secured his

restoration to the Army the only way it can be done—by a special act of Congress, signed and presumably therefore approved by the President.

"The officers of the Army are honest, hardworking gentlemen who are deeply interested in the welfare of their men. They are bending all their energies toward the improvement of the Army and of service conditions. In this work they seek and need the intelligent help and co-operation of the American people, whom they serve faithfully and loyally. The Army doesn't resent honest, constructive criticism; it welcomes it. But being God-fearing and self-respecting, it does resent the warped aspersions of the muckraker who happens to have publicity at his disposal."

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Bulletin No. 26, War Department, Aug. 9, 1913.

The following list of names of persons to whom certificates of merit have been awarded since July 1, 1912, with the grounds of the awards, is published for the information of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

Pvt. Almer A. Anderson, Troop F, 7th Cav. Date of award, Feb. 7, 1913. At Taguig River, near Fort William McKinley, P.I., Nov. 9, 1912. While a trumpeter, Troop F, 7th Cavalry, he rendered assistance to and probably saved the life of a fellow soldier who was disabled while swimming horses. (2004410, A.G.O.)

Sergt. William H. Bowden, Co. C, 27th Inf. Date of award, Aug. 2, 1912. At Wisconsin River, June 25, 1912. Distinguished service, while a corporal, Company C, 27th Infantry, in rescuing a fellow soldier from drowning, at the risk of his own life. (1937441, A.G.O.)

Musician George W. Carner, 7th Co., C.A.C. (Discharged Jan. 12, 1913.) Date of award, Aug. 26, 1912. At Borac River, near Nasugbu, P.I., Sept. 5, 1901. While a musician, Company H, 4th Infantry, he assisted in saving his company commander and a private soldier from almost certain drowning. (1938734, A.G.O.)

Pvt. John E. Corbett, Battery E, 3d F.A. Date of award, Aug. 2, 1912. At Long Island Sound, at Fort Slocum, N.Y., June 22, 1912. Distinguished service, while a recruit, Field Artillery, in rescuing a fellow soldier from drowning, at the risk of his own life. (1933732, A.G.O.)

Pvt. Michael J. Delaney, 24th Co., C.A.C. Date of award, May 31, 1913. At Fort McKinley, Me., April 30, 1913. Bravery in rescuing a comrade from drowning. (2039567, A.G.O.)

Pvt. Wallace F. Gamble, 14th Co., C.A.C. Date of award, March 25, 1913. At West Jamestown, R.I., Feb. 22, 1913. Bravery in rescuing a comrade who had fallen overboard from a ferryboat. (2018819, A.G.O.)

Pvt. Edward C. Hamilton, Troop C, 11th Cav. Date of award, Aug. 2, 1912. At Long Island Sound, at Fort Slocum, N.Y., June 22, 1912. Distinguished service, while a recruit, Cavalry, in rescuing a fellow soldier from drowning, at the risk of his own life. (1933731, A.G.O.)

Sergt. Major Charles Hunter, U.S.A., retired. Date of award, Feb. 7, 1913. At Barrio of Mazambique, Ilocos River, P.I., Sept. 22, 1900. Conspicuous gallantry in action against insurgents while sergeant, Company E, 12th Infantry, when, being one of a detachment of Company E, 12th Infantry, and attacked by a largely superior force of insurgents, he did lead his men through one and one-half miles of the enemy's fire and break through the enemy's lines, by so doing saving his detachment from capture. (1958669, A.G.O.)

Pvt. Mahlon McGuire, Troop B, 6th Cav. (Discharged June 4, 1910.) Date of award, Sept. 4, 1912. At Patian Island, P.I., July 4, 1909. Gallantry in action against hostile Moros, when, it being necessary to secure a mountain gun in position by rope and tackle, he assisted an officer in carrying forward the rope and fastening it, being all the time under heavy fire from the enemy at close range. (1739503, A.G.O.)

Pvt. Leo A. Myers, Troop K, 6th Cav. (Discharged Oct. 31, 1910.) Date of award, Sept. 4, 1912. At Patian Island, P.I., July 2, 1909. Gallantry in action against hostile Moros, when, being a member of the machine-gun detachment, and the machine-gun detachment having been driven from its position by a heavy fire, one member being killed, he did assist an officer in placing the machine gun in advance of its former position, at about twenty yards from the enemy, all the while being under a heavy fire and the gun tripod being struck several times by bullets. (1739503, A.G.O.)

First Sergt. Hurley O. Richardson, Troop C, 6th Cav. Date of award, Sept. 4, 1912. At Patian Island, P.I., July 4, 1909. Conspicuous bravery and efficiency in action against hostile Moros, while a sergeant, Troop C, 6th Cavalry, when he assisted in serving a mountain gun after nearly all the detachment had been killed or wounded, and afterward voluntarily, with others, entered the mouth of a cave held by a desperate enemy. (1739503, A.G.O.)

Pvt. William Rouse, Jr., 150th Co., C.A.C. Date of award, Dec. 18, 1912. At Seattle, Wash., May 19, 1912. Bravery and saving of human life at the time of the collapse of the Colman Dock. (1982430, A.G.O.)

Sergt. Frederick Tomlinson, 138th Co., C.A.C. Date of award, March 8, 1913. At Pasig River, at Manila, P.I., Sept. 9, 1912. Rescued the body of a comrade from a burning launch. (2014093, A.G.O.)

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES.

In view of the fact that there seemed to be a misunderstanding relative to the status of retired officers and enlisted men who became affiliated with the Organized Militia of the several states, territory and the District of Columbia the Bulletin publishes the decision of the Comptroller that appropriations made by Congress for pay and allowances of officers and men of the Organized Militia are not available for the payment of retired officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army serving in said Organized Militia, or for the purchase of clothing for them. The pay allowed them should be only the pay received on the retired list of the Regular Army, and appropriations made therefor.

The old style "D" target for surprise fire and skirmish will be used in the National Match, the Ordnance Department having announced that the new target will not be ready.

Attention of disbursing officers for the Organized Militia is invited to the fact that the instructions contained in Cir. No. 15, D. of M.A., Aug. 10, 1911, that

"amounts of conceded disallowances will not be covered back into the Treasury," shall no longer be followed, as when the system of placing funds to the credit of disbursing officers was changed on Feb. 1, 1913, placing all funds to their credit with the Treasurer of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury directed that all business transactions of disbursing officers must be conducted with the Treasurer of the United States.

CAMP PERRY SHOOTING MATCHES.

The shooting tournament at Camp Perry, Ohio, began on Aug. 15 with ideal weather, and marked the opening of the annual matches of the National Rifle Association of America, which are to continue to Aug. 23. Then will follow the National Matches, from Aug. 25 to 29, and the International Matches, from Sept. 1 to 9, inclusive. These matches are all shot under the supervision of Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., who has a large corps of assistants from the Army and National Guard.

WIMBLEDON CUP MATCH.

There was a large attendance at the N.R.A. matches and many brilliant scores were made. The opening match was for the Wimbledon Cup, 20 shots at 1,000 yards. There were 532 entries. One hundred and thirty-three prizes were awarded and the first 100 winners did not go below 92 points. For a long distance match this was one of the greatest matches ever held on the range here. Captain Emerson, of Ohio, who was two times the winner of the match in 1910 and 1911, was way down with a score of 36, and Capt. A. L. Briggs, 26th U.S. Inf., who won the cup at Sea Girt last year, had a score of but 30 on Aug. 15. The winner of the match was Corp. Thomas E. Vereer, Co. G, 14th U.S. Inf., who made a score of 99 out of a possible 100 points.

The following are the first 25 prize-winners:

No.	Name and organization.	1,000 Yds.	Prize.
1.	Vereer, T. E., Corp., Co. G, 14th U.S. Inf.	99*	\$30
2.	Winder, C. B., Lieut. Col., Ohio.	99*	25
3.	Earnshaw, H. C., Capt., 2d Inf., D.C.	98	20
4.	Sears, Robt., 2d Lieut., 1st U.S. Inf.	97	18
5.	Allen, F. W., Capt., C.A.C., Mass.	97	16
6.	Varner, J. W., Sergt., 54th Iowa.	97*	14
7.	Uley, H. G., Capt., 53d Iowa.	97*	12
8.	Cole, B. F., Capt., 1st Inf., W. Va.	97*	11
9.	Gettys, C. M., Sergt., Co. A, 3d Wyo.	97	11
10.	Martin, C. H., Pvt., U.S.M.C.	97	11
11.	Stoops, C. A., Sergt., Co. C, 8th Pa.	97	11
12.	Chesley, G. W., W.R. & G. Club.	96*	10
13.	Wallier, L. W., Jr., 1st Lieut., U.S.M.C.	96	10
14.	Ellwood, Ivan, Major, 55th Iowa.	96*	10
15.	Freeland, G. C., 2d Lieut., 2d Conn.	96	9
16.	Hessian, J. W., N.R.A.	96*	9
17.	Durchendwald, H. W., 1st Sgt., 53d Iowa.	96*	9
18.	Emerson, G. H., Capt., 6th Ohio.	96*	9
19.	Casey, K. F., Capt. and Adj., 2d Pa.	96	9
20.	Tate, R. F., 1st Lieut., 15th U.S. Cav.	95	8
21.	MacK, G. T., Corp., 6th Mass.	95	8
22.	Marker, J. E., Capt., 8th Mass.	95	8
23.	Dahlene, A. H., Capt., O.D., Colo.	95	8
24.	Caldwell, H. C., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., D.C.	95	8
25.	Walford, J. H., 1st Sergt., C.A.R., Ore.	95	8

* Means used telescopic sight on rifle.

Won in 1910 by Capt. G. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio, score 99 (telescope); won in 1911 by Capt. G. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio, score 98 (telescope); won in 1912 by Capt. A. L. Briggs, 29th U.S. Inf., score 97 (without telescope).

HALE MATCH.

The Hale Match shot at 600 yards had 436 entries and 109 prize-winners. The match was won by Capt. B. F. Cole, 1st West Virginia. The scores of the first twelve follow:

No.	Name and organization.	600 yds.	Prize.
1.	Cole, B. F., Capt., 1st W. Va.	50-10	\$30.00
2.	Martin, C. H., Pvt., U.S.M.C.	50-6	25.00
3.	Denney, A. D., Ensign, U.S.N.	50-5	20.00
4.	Hartley, E. G., Capt., Q.M.D., Tenn.	50-1	18.00
5.	Stone, J., 1st Sergt., 1st Inf., H.T.	50-1	16.00
6.	Osburn, C. B., Lieut., U.S.N.	49	12.66
7.	Smith, A., Cook, 1st Sqd., Colo.	49	12.66
8.	Davis, C. C., Ensign, U.S.N.	49	12.66
9.	Koch, F. W., 2d Lieut., 1st Kas.	49	10.00
10.	Woodworth, A. L., 1st Sergt., 2d Mass.	49	10.00
11.	Sears, R., 2d Lieut., 1st U.S. Inf.	49	10.00
12.	Gardner, J. D., Sergt., U.S.M.C.	49	9.00

Won in 1910 by Lieut. W. B. Wallace, U.S. Inf., score 14 bull's-eyes; won in 1911 by Capt. R. H. Allen, U.S. Inf., score 21 bull's-eyes.

CATROW MATCH.

The Catrow Match with 388 entries and 97 prize-winners was won by Q.M. Sergt. S. Pearson, of Oregon, with a score of 103 out of 105 points. The distances were 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The lowest of the 97 prize-winners made 95 points. Below are the scores of the first 32, none of whom made less than 100 points:

No.	Name and organization.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
1.	Pearson, S., Q.M. Sergt., Ore.	34	34	35	103
2.	Walling, G. N., 1st Lieut., Kas.	35	33	35	103
3.	Emerson, G. H., Capt., Ohio.	34	35	34	103
4.	Hammond, F., Sergt., U.S.M.C.	35	35	33	103
5.	Chesley, G. W., W.R. & G. Club.	35	35	33	103
6.	Sykes, Le Roy, Cook, Md.	35	32	35	103
7.	Richard, W. H., Major, W.R. & G. Club.	35	33	34	102
8.	Robinson, C. R., Sergt., U.S. Cav.	35	33	34	102
9.	Black, A., Capt., Ind.	35	33	34	102
10.	Alderman, R., Capt., D.C.	35	34	33	102
11.	Drum, A. B., 1st Sergt., U.S.M.C.	35	35	32	102
12.	Miller, E., Ohio.	35	35	32	102
13.	Gardner, J. D., Sergt., U.S.M.C.	35	35	32	102
14.	Stewart, J. S., Pvt., Mass.	34	32	35	101
15.	Wise, S. W., Capt., Mass.	35	32	34	101
16.	Stinson, H. E., Lieut., Ohio.	35	32	34	101
17.	McMurray, C. M., 2d Lieut., U.S. Inf.	33	35	33	101
18.	Eddy, E. W., Capt., Ohio.	35	33	33	101
19.	Hessian, J. W., N.R.A.	34	35	32	101
20.	Ewell, G. W., 1st Lieut., U.S. Inf.	35	34	32	101
21.	Spooner, L. H., Sen., Ore.	34	34	32	101
22.	Daniels, F. R., 2d Lieut., Mass.	35	35	31	101
23.	White, C. H., 1st Sergt., Ore.	33	33	34	100
24.	Chandler, I. D., Sergt., W. Va.	33	34	33	100
25.	Garner, C. S., Jr., Corp., Md.	33	34	33	100
26.	Feaster, E. J., Col. Sergt., N.M.	34	33	33	100
27.	Hyde, W. H., Capt., Tenn.	33	35	32	100
28.	Long, C. B., Sergt., Mass.	34	34	32	100
29.	Kase, G. S., Sergt., U.S.M.C.	34	34	32	100
30.	Duff, C. G., Capt., Texas.	35	33	32	100
31.	Cobb, C. H., Ensign, U.S.N.	35	33	32	100
32.	Feiss, A., 1st Sergt., U.S. Cav.	35	33	32	100
33.	Donovan, G., 1st Sergt., U.S.M.C.	35	34	31	100

Won in 1910 by Sergt. Matt Klem, 15th U.S. Cav., with score 102; won in 1911 by Capt. W. H. Richard, Ohio, with score 102. The winner is awarded the Catrow Cup, a gold medal and cash.

Note.—Prizes ranged from \$30 first place to \$6, thirty-third place.

GOVERNOR'S CUP MATCH.

In the Governor's Cup Match the final stage was won by Lieut. Harry Hawley, 9th U.S. Inf., with a score of 244 out of the possible 250. Besides the cup, he receives a cash prize of \$45. The second money, \$37.50, was won by Major P. A. Wolff, 4th U.S. Inf., and third money was taken by Sergt.

C. R. Robinson, 15th U.S. Cav. There were 495 entries and 121 prize-winners.

In order of standing the first 25 making highest scores were:

Name and organization.	Stairish.	2,000, S.F.	600	1,000.	Aggregate.
Hawley, H., 1st Lieut. Inf.	99	50	49	46	244
Wolff, P. A., Major, U.S. Inf.	94	50	49	48	241
Robinson, C. R., Sergt., 15th Cav.	97	48	49	50	239
Schmidt, A. G., Sergt., 1st D.C.	95	48	49	47	239
Clark, E. L., Pvt. U.S.M.C.	99	50	46	43	238
Wolford, J. H., 1st Lieut., C.A.R., Ore.	94	48	49	47	238
Smith, W. D., 1st Lieut., U.S.M.C.	94	47	48	49	238
McMurray, C. M., 2d Lieut., U.S. Inf.	96	50	47	44	237
Chynoweth, B. G., 2d Lt., U.S. Engrs.	94	49	49	45	237
Crown, J. R., Sergt., 1st Cav.	89	50	50	48	237
Combs, G., Sergt., U.S. Inf.	92	48	50	47	237
Vereer, T. E., Corp., U.S. Inf.	96	48	47	45	236
Greenlaw, E. E., Corp., U.S.M.C.	94	50	47	45	236
Sears, R., 2d Lieut., U.S. Inf.	94	48	48	45	235
Snyder, O. F., 1st Lieut., U.S. Inf.	93	46	49	47	235
Mundell, W. A., Art., 2d Wash.	91	50	46	48	235
Haggerty, C., 1st Sergt., 3d Cav.	91	47	48	49	235
Lawless, J. T., Sergt., 5th Mass.	90	49	49	47	235
Starr, T. A., 1st Sergt., 2d Wash.	88	49	50	48	235
Hartung, E. A., Sen., U.S.N.	96	50	46	42	234
Nettleton, H. S., Sergt., 15th Cav.	92	50	49	43	234
Hessian, J. W., N.R.A.	92	47	49	46	234
Stewart, C. A., 1st Sergt., 1st W. Va.	87	49	50	47	233
Chase, W. G., 1st Sgt., 1st U.S. Colo.	97	45	46	44	232
Durrent, J. A., 1st Lt., M.C., Wash.	94	50	47	41	232

Note.—Prizes ranged from \$45, first place, to \$10.50, twenty-fifth place.

Won in 1910 by Capt. A. C. Nissen, U.S. Cav., with score 331 (this included his score of 49 at 800 yards); won in 1911 by 2d Lieut. C. C. Clark, 1st Kansas, with score 280.

The winner is awarded a gold medal in addition to the cash prize.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S MATCH.

Lieut. Col. C. B. Winder, of Ohio, won the Adjutant General's Match from a field of 439 entries. There were 109 prize-winners, and the following are the first 20:

No.	Name and organization.	1,000 yds.	Prize.
1.	Winder, C. B., Lieut. Col., Ohio.	100-4	\$50
2.	Gifford, E. C., Lieut., U.S.N.	99	25
3.	Eltinge, S. O., 2d Lieut., U.S. Cav.	99	20
4.	Bohn, C. R., 1st Lieut., 2d N.J.	98	18
5.	Chesley, G. W., W.R. & G. Club.	98	16
6.	Upton, J. D., Col., Chief Ord., Mass.	98	14
7.	Stewart, C. A., 1st Sergt., 1st W. Va.	98	12
8.	Cole, E. A., Capt., O.D., Kas.	98	12
9.	Lecuyer, R., Corp., U.S.M.C.	98	10
10.	Uley, H. G., Capt., 53d Iowa.	98	10
11.	Martin, C. H., Pvt., U.S.M.C.	98	10
12.	Casey, K. F., Capt., 2d Pa.	98	9
13.	Read, K. W., Capt., O.D., Texas.	97	9
14.	Macnab, A. J., Capt., U.S. Inf.	97	9
15.	Andrews, W. C., Eng. R. & Rev. Club.	97	9
16.	Hird, F. S., Capt., 55th Iowa.	97	8
17.	Wollam, H., 1st Sergt., 6th U.S. Inf.	97	8
18.	Gemmill, F. R., Q.M. Sergt., 4th Md.	97	8
19.	Feiss, A., 1st Sergt., 3d U.S. Cav.	97	8
20.	Romeyn, C. A., Capt., U.S. Cav.	97	8

Won in 1910 by Pvt. W. H. McCarthy, 2d Corps Cadets, M.V.M., score 97; won in 1911 by Capt. G. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio, score 98.

The winner is awarded the Adjutant General's Cup, value \$500, a gold medal and cash. The winner used a rifle fitted with telescopic sight.

ENLISTED MEN'S MATCH.

Some world's records were made in the Enlisted Men's Match, which was shot on the 600 and 1,000 yard ranges. Sergt. C. H. Wolford, of Oregon, and Sergt. H. F. Pearson, of Oregon, made twenty-six consecutive bull's-eyes, shooting as a pair. It is the first time that this record is known to have been made on a 1,000 yard range by a pair of shooters.

The Army Cavalry rifle team was the winner of the Enlisted Men's Match by an aggregate score of 51, which is twenty-two points more than the first Massachusetts team had in 1912, when it won the match at Sea Girt. Massachusetts was second with 565 points, U.S. Marine Corps first team was third, with a total of 560. There were thirty-five teams entered.

SURPRISE FIRE MATCH.

In the Surprise Fire Match Robert Sears, of the U.S. Infantry, was the winner with a score of 50 and ten bull's-eyes over. His record might have been higher, but he did not shoot after the twentieth bull's-eye, which made him the winner. Pvt. J. F. Laughlin, of Massachusetts, was second, with a score of 50 and nine bull's-eyes over. Laughlin is but eighteen years old, and this is the first time he has entered any matches outside of his state.

The championship company team match on Aug. 19 was fired in two stages, the surprise fire and the 600-yard range. Nineteen teams entered. West Virginia took first place, with a total of 380 points. Company C team, of the Massachusetts Cadets, was second, with 366 points, and Company K, District of Columbia, third, with 365. Oregon and West Virginia each had 363 points for fourth place, with Company I, Washington, fifth, with a score of 360.

In the marine Corps match on the 600-yard and the 1,000-yard ranges Corp. Charles B. Loring, of the Marine Corps, and J. W. Hessian, of Connecticut, each had a score of 199. Hessian was declared the winner, having a score of ninety-eight on his last stage, the 1,000-yard fire, while Loring was placed second, having ninety-five on his 1,000-yard string. Sergeant Kean, of Massachusetts, won third place with a total of 193.

NEW MARINE CORPS LIEUTENANTS.

The examinations of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps have recently been completed and the report of the Marine Examining Board has been submitted to Secretary Daniels. There exists, at the present time, sixteen vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. Sixty-five candidates were authorized to take the examinations. Nine failed physically and fifty-six took the written examinations to determine their qualifications for appointment.

Secretary Daniels, after a careful consideration of the report of the Examining Board, decided to recommend to the President for appointment the sixteen candidates who, having obtained a satisfactory mark on every separate subject, stood highest on the written examinations as a whole. The successful candidates will be commissioned strictly in the order of their standing as determined by the total multiple for all the written examinations. Two candidates had the same multiple and tied for the sixteenth place. The following is the order of standing of the seventeen highest candidates:

H. L. Larsen, of Denver, Colo.; J. C. Foster, of Carlisle, Pa.; W. H. Rupertus, of Washington, D.C.; J. L.

Underhill, of San Francisco, Cal.; L. E. Fagan, jr., of Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; K. E. Rocky, of Philadelphia, Pa.; B. C. Murchison, of Charleston, S.C.; E. T. Lloyd, of Washington, D.C.; Alphonse De Carre, of St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Turnage, of Farnville, N.C.; G. W. Hamilton, of Dalton, Ga.; L. M. Bourne, jr., of Asheville, N.C.; G. L. Davis, of Newark, N.J.; David H. Miller, of Merchantsville, N.J.; M. H. Kingman, of Des Moines, Ia.; C. S. Baker, of Oakland, Cal., and J. F. S. Norris, of Berkeley, Cal.

Alphonse De Carre having received a multiple which places him No. 9 in the order of standing, but being under the legal age for appointment, Secretary Daniels will hold a vacancy for him and recommend that he be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps when he reaches the legal age (21) for appointment on Nov. 15, 1913. C. S. Baker and J. F. S. Norris received exactly the same final multiple on the written examinations and tied for the sixteenth place. It being impossible to appoint both, Secretary Daniels will decide at a later date which of the two shall receive the appointment.

OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

The New York Times reports that the first ship to go through the Panama Canal when that waterway is ready for the passage of a vessel early next year will be a regular passenger boat of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company leaving New York on a regular trip. At Colon Colonel Goethals and other officials will be taken aboard for the first trip, but otherwise there will be no attempt to make a great display of the first passage. The Oregon may be the first of the battleships to go through and the Fram may be the first foreign ship to use the waterway, but Colonel Goethals, never an advocate of pomp and display, believes that whatever honor is coming to any steamship belongs to the Panama Railroad boats.

The harbors and docks at each end, the supply depots where ships of all nations can get coal, oil and food, and the great repair shops—greater than any navy yard or shipyard in the world—will be practically finished, so that once the waterway is thrown open everything will be ready for any emergency, from docking and supplying the requisites of a thousand-foot ship to the repairing of battleships of the Navy.

The terminal facilities for the canal, now under construction, provide for a system of piers at both entrances to the waterway, with appliances, many of them never before used, for the rapid handling of cargo.

Ships from New York, New Orleans, Liverpool and other ports will touch at Cristobal on the Atlantic side, unload part of their cargo, and then sail to other ports on the Atlantic seaboard. Ships for the west coast of the Americas and for the Orient will pick up this freight and carry it to its destination.

At the Atlantic entrance, where there was no natural harbor, a great harbor has been built by the construction of a mole, at right angles to the canal channel, for a distance of three-quarters of a mile out into the sea. Projecting from this mole inland will be the great terminal docks. A quay wall and two piers are being built, and space has been arranged for three more piers should the traffic demand it. The piers are 1,000 feet long, and the slips between them 300 feet wide, so that two 1,000-foot ships can dock at one time without entering the canal itself. The piers and quay walls will be equipped with cranes and modern machinery for rapid handling of cargo.

At the Atlantic entrance will be a great coaling station for the Navy, where 400,000 tons of coal will be stored. Here also will be immense fuel oil tanks and the commissary plant as a base of supplies for the Army and Navy. Commercial vessels will be allowed to buy fuel and supplies, but private companies will be allowed to enter into competition with the Government, if they care to.

The arrangements at the Pacific end will be about the same except that the terminal docks will be five miles inland from the beginning of the canal. Beside the terminal quay and docks will be a drydock, capable of taking any ship now built or contemplated. It will be situated behind Sosa Hill, where an enemy's guns cannot reach it. Between the drydocks and the wharves will be the government marine works, in which repairs to naval vessels and commercial ships will be made by the Government, in order to prevent a monopoly of the use of the canal by powerful "interests," who might run ships of their own and greatly handicap other companies' boats by tying up the repair shops. Several large corporations, however, will build plants at one entrance or the other of the canal, and at least two big oil companies will enter into competition for the fuel oil trade.

One of the most important features of the canal is the great harbor that has been dredged in a secluded part of Gatun Lake, the 164 square mile artificial lake. Here all the ships in the U.S. Navy could be assembled at one time and be safe from the fire of other ships.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Sterling was placed out of service at the navy yard, Norfolk, on Aug. 9.

The Alexander was placed out of service at the naval station, Cavite, Aug. 9, 1913.

The Severn has been detached from duty as tender to the First Division, Submarine Flotilla, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

The Wyoming, Arkansas, North Dakota, Delaware, Utah, Rhode Island, Georgia, New Jersey, Minnesota, Kansas and Ohio, of the Atlantic Fleet, Newport, R.I., Aug. 18 left for a week's maneuvers off Block Island Sound.

The U.S. battleship Illinois, with midshipmen on board, arrived in Hampton Roads, Va., Aug. 19, from a cruise to Europe. The torpedoboat Stringham, Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, went to meet the Illinois to take off members of the football squad. They will go on leave at once. After engaging in target practice the Illinois will go to Annapolis.

A somewhat vague despatch from Hong Kong, China, states that during the height of a typhoon, which attained a velocity of 105 miles an hour, the U.S.S. Wilmington fired signals of distress, and was towed by a tug to shelter. Just how a tug could tow the warship in the teeth of a 105 mile typhoon is not explained.

The U.S. frigate Santee, recently sold, and now bound

from Baltimore for Boston, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater Aug. 16 in distress. The tug and her ancient charge ran into a severe northeast storm off Hog Island. The pumps became choked and the old frigate nearly foundered. She is about ninety-four years of age and will be buried for the copper in her hull.

A despatch from Portsmouth, N.H., reports that orders were received at the navy yard there on Aug. 21 to rush work on the armored cruiser Montana, which is undergoing her annual overhauling. Double shifts have been put to work, and it is thought the vessel will be ready to sail the latter part of the month. The Montana's destination is not known officially at the yard, but it is reported she will be sent to Mexico.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels after he made an inspection of the naval training station at Newport, R.I., Aug. 15, expressed himself as being greatly pleased with what he had seen and especially with the progress in the new school system inaugurated under his orders for apprentice seamen at the training station who have not had the advantages of a thorough school education. The system has been in progress for a couple of months and such good work has been done that Secretary Daniels contemplates carrying out his original ideas of having similar systems inaugurated at the naval training stations at Chicago, Norfolk and San Francisco. Under the guidance of Capt. Roger Welles, U.S.N., the Secretary visited the apprentice schools. The classes were in session and the Secretary chatted with the officers and the apprentices, examined some of the papers and watched the work in progress. In the advanced course room Captain Welles called the Secretary's attention to three apprentices, L. O. Smith, of Boston, J. A. Brown, of Tennessee, and H. H. Steitz, of New York. None of the boys is eighteen years old and although in the wireless class only two weeks Captain Welles asked permission to transfer them to the flagship Wyoming, notwithstanding they have not been at the station for the required length of time. Secretary Daniels complimented the young men and informed Captain Welles that he would see that the necessary order for transferring was issued. After Secretary Daniels, guided by Capt. W. L. Rodgers, had inspected the Naval War College he lunched with Captain Welles. The guests were Rear Admiral Badger, Rear Admirals Winslow, Fiske and Caperton, Captains Rodgers, Fullam and Clark, Commander Scales, Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Palmer, Mr. Daniels's son and his secretary.

In a letter to President Wilson on Aug. 13, Secretary of the Navy Daniels said: "A complicated case has come before me involving a conflict of the civil courts and naval authority. Norman O. Curry left his wife and two children a year ago. The wife filed charges of non-support and Curry was arrested a few days after enlisting in the Marine Corps at Pittsburgh, brought back to Washington by civil authorities and pleaded guilty in Justice Clabaugh's division of the District Supreme Court to charges of non-support. His sentence was suspended on his promise to support his wife and family, and he was placed on probation by the court. Under this probation he went to work and made reparation by taking the best care of his family. After a period of seven months he was arrested as a Navy deserter, was court-martialed and sentenced to eighteen months' time at the Portsmouth, N.H., penitentiary, where he is now serving his sentence. Meantime, his wife and children have been reduced to direst poverty; they are threatened with the loss of all their furniture and worldly belongings, and at the present time are supported by friendly and neighborly charity. Curry understood he was doing the right thing in going to work under the probation of the court to support his family. I am usually very slow to recommend a pardon for the offense of desertion, but under the circumstances I am inclined to recommend that you pardon Curry, who I believe has been unwittingly caught between Scylla and Charybdis."

Pvt. Fred Miller, U.S.M.C., a cook at the Iona Island Naval Magazine, N.Y., was struck by a northbound passenger train and instantly killed while crossing a trestle on the West Shore Railroad below Fort Montgomery, Aug. 19.

Ray Cooper, the Petersburg pitcher recently bought by the New York Americans for \$1,500, received his baseball training while in the U.S. Navy attached to the St. Helena Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va. A year ago Cooper was the star slaban of the "Saints," as the team of the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk in the Twin City Amateur League of Norfolk is known. He won the pennant for the Saints, registering twelve victories to four defeats. In the amateur ranks he had an average of twelve strike outs to the game, and never allowed more than four hits to a contest. At the close of the amateur season Cooper was transferred to the battleship Vermont. On board Cooper was rated as a coal passer. When the Vermont returned from Mexican waters Cooper's discharge from the Navy was purchased at a cost of \$125.

AN ADVOCATE OF THE NAVY ENLISTED MAN.

The chief business of the Secretary of the Navy today, according to Mr. Daniels, the new head of the Navy Department, is to give the enlisted man of the Navy that chance which as an ambitious American he demands in the matter of learning a useful trade. Writing in Popular Mechanics on "Making the Navy a Real Training School," Mr. Daniels says: "I have found that it is only the young man of exceptional merit and ability or with unusual determination to learn a useful trade, who was really getting the kind of instruction which all who enlisted had been led to believe would be accorded them."

"Provided we make every ship, large and small, a school and give every man a chance to learn in those schools, any man leaving the Navy for civil occupations will find he has acquired knowledge and training that will enable him to earn a better livelihood. To such young men as have not had good educational advantages before, I propose to give instruction in the old-fashioned three R's—reading, writing and arithmetic. The first step has already been taken. I have established at the naval training school at Newport, R.I., under the direction of Capt. Roger Welles, commandant, a school for elementary instruction and primary instruction. That there is need for such a school is shown by an investigation made by Captain Welles. Among the recruits assembled there he found nine college graduates, ninety-eight who had attended high school and more than 150 who had had less than the ordinary common school education. I purpose to have the youngest officers as instructors of the classes in elementary subjects. Such service will be as good for the young men just out of

the Naval Academy at Annapolis as for the enlisted men they will teach. The best thing that could happen to a midshipman or ensign in his first cruises would be to teach classes of the enlisted men under him not only the simpler technical subjects, but also arithmetic, geography, spelling, history and other elementary learning. Officers whom I have consulted about this plan have shown a most helpful spirit of co-operation. On our battleships to-day hundreds of young men are receiving all sorts of useful instruction and with the help of the officers are fitting themselves for higher positions both in the Navy and in civil life.

"I intend to open the higher positions to the enlisted men just as much as the law permits and as fast as the enlisted men prove themselves capable of filling them. The examinations for positions in the Pay Corps will be so arranged as to eliminate all subjects not directly pertaining to the duties of a paymaster. It is my ambition as Secretary of the Navy to make the Navy a great university, with college extension, high school extension and primary extension all on board ship."

GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL STATION.

Of the naval station at Guantanamo Bay Mr. R. W. Neesser says in "The Navy":

"A glance at the chart will illustrate the superiority of those newly acquired bases (Culebra and Guantanamo) over any which the United States had heretofore possessed in those waters. In situation and in natural elements of offensive and defensive strength Guantanamo Bay and Culebra far surpass any of our Gulf ports. As strategic points for the effective defense of our own Atlantic and Gulf coasts, as well as of the South Atlantic and the Caribbean, none can compare with them. They virtually command the approach of a hostile fleet through the Yucatan, Windward and Mona Passages, and as bases for operations present advantages not found elsewhere. In short, Guantanamo Bay and Culebra can become to the United States what Gibraltar and Malta are to Great Britain in the Mediterranean and at Suez; with the further advantage to us that they are nearer to our home ports than those positions are to Great Britain.

"Guantanamo Bay is a splendid sheet of water. Miles long and miles wide, it furnishes a commodious harbor, capable of accommodating at anchor a fleet of thirty-five battleships, with sixteen more in the outer harbor, if necessary. For beautiful scenery it is unsurpassed. Imposing bluish mountains in the background on all sides, smaller promontories in the middle ground, and low shores in the foreground, surround the large land-locked bay. The coloring is gorgeous under the clear, tropical sky; the water a rich ultramarine blue, a greenish-yellow, bright green, or even dull brown. What more ideal setting could be imagined! Yet with all its beauties it has the shortcomings usual to the tropics. The shores are bleak and desolate; not a road (except one through the station) pierces the wild undergrowth of tall grass and cactus; not a habitation is to be seen for miles; the nearest settlement is Caimanera—at the head of the bay, outside the reservation—with its lazy, dirty and worthless crowd of mulattoes, while the city of Guantanamo, about seventeen miles inland, is practically inaccessible owing to the poor railroad communication.

"Around the outer bay is scattered the naval station, comprising the station ship, a shore office for the commandant, a general store, a coaling station and a few frame structures for the accommodation of the officers and men on duty there. A redeeming feature of the place is the officers' club and the enlisted men's building, with their large verandas, where the cool trade winds may be enjoyed to advantage. Nor is that all. Extensive construction work has been actively prosecuted during the past few years to carry out the comprehensive scheme planned by the Navy Department in order to make Guantanamo Bay what it should be in order to render the best service to the fleet. A station wharf, a fuel oil wharf, a number of oil tanks capable of furnishing an adequate supply of fuel for the ships, and a pipe line from the tanks to the wharf have been constructed. A power plant is to be erected, where emergency repairs may be made, although such repairs will necessarily be limited to those that can be made on a ship not in dock, as it has been found impossible to complete the drydock originally planned. And last, but not least, a wireless station, with two 250-foot self-supporting steel towers, is, before long, to be completed."

"One look at the reservation at Guantanamo as originally laid out, however, clearly reveals the distressing fact that in the beginning we did not acquire land enough. The station is too small for the purposes intended. To the eastward and well within the range of a 6-inch gun rises a sharp promontory, which was generally referred to as '203 Metre Hill' because of its commanding position. An enemy could without much difficulty land his guns at the base of the mountain, and in a short time mount them in a position from which everything of value about the bay could be destroyed.

"That the Navy Department might not be kept in ignorance of a situation so alarming, the officer then commanding on the station, the late Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, appointed a board of able officers to report on a solution of the problem. This board made an exhaustive report, after having covered the ground, climbed the mountains, and surveyed the possible sources of water supply—for be it known that the water supply of our naval station is wholly inadequate, although there is a fine river running through the country but a short distance off; every drop of fresh water for the station has to be brought from a point ten or twelve miles inland in water cars, after which it has to be pumped into water-boats, which are towed six miles before it can be distributed for consumption. The unanimous recommendation of the board was that the boundaries of the concession should be extended to include the high point necessary to its proper defense in time of war.

"Rear Admiral Evans wrote that 'This report was duly forwarded, and that was the last we ever heard of it. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy came down later, looked the ground over, and approved of what had been done. Later still a committee of Senators came. After spending one hour in the bay they sailed for Jamaica, deciding that no more money should be spent on Guantanamo, and so the matter stands to-day. We cannot do the work without money, and Congress will not appropriate the money.' Since those words were penned, however, something has been done. The reserva-

tion is to be enlarged sufficiently to meet all requirements, and the prospect of its proper development in the future will be assured if only our Congressmen and their constituents can be made to realize that the Navy exists for the nation, and not for the sole benefit of the various localities where the home navy yards now happen to be situated.

"At present it can be truthfully said that Guantanamo Bay is of vast importance to the United States as a training station—a position from which, as a safe anchorage, the battle fleet may maneuver and conduct its exercises with the greatest possible advantage. Owing to its climate during the winter months it is by far the best place available."

DECISION IN CASE OF PAYMASTER ARMS.

The charges preferred against Paymr. Theodore J. Arms were: (I.) "Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty, in violation of the ninth clause of the eighth article of the Articles for the Government of the Navy;" (II.) "Wrongfully and knowingly selling and disposing of subsistence stores of the United States, furnished and intended for the naval service thereof, in violation of article fourteen of the Articles for the Government of the Navy;" (III.) "Embezzlement, in violation of article fourteen of the Articles for the Government of the Navy;" (IV.) "Executing a fraud against the United States, in violation of article fourteen of the Articles for the Government of the Navy;" (V.) "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline."

Charge I. alleged in substance that Paymaster Arms was culpably inefficient in the performance of his duty in failing to properly safeguard the interests of the United States, thereby allowing a chief commissary steward (George T. Davis), in collusion with contractors, to defraud the United States of large sums of money amounting to \$7,060 or upward. Charges II., III. and IV. alleged in substance that Paymaster Arms, being responsible for a shortage existing in the ship's store of the Louisiana, did, with a view to concealing such shortage, cause to be sold in said ship's store canned pineapples of the approximate value of \$139.20, which belonged to the general mess of the Louisiana; that Paymaster Arms, after wrongfully selling said pineapples in the ship's store of the Louisiana, converted the proceeds thereof to his own use; and that he furthermore rendered false returns in which he credited himself with the value of said canned pineapples as having been issued to and consumed by the general mess. Charge V. alleged in substance that Paymaster Arms was guilty of irregularities in the discharge of his duties with the knowledge of a subordinate, and to the consequent prejudice of good order and discipline.

The court found Paymaster Arms guilty of Charge I., and not guilty of Charges II., III., IV. and V., and sentenced him to lose three numbers in his grade.

Secretary Daniels approved the finding upon Charge I., disapproved the findings upon Charges II., III., IV. and V., and approved the sentence, but placed the following remarks upon the record:

"The sentence in this case is entirely inadequate for the offense of which Paymaster Arms was found guilty by the court.

"According to the admissions of the accused himself, the enlisted men of the Louisiana were deprived of quantities of food to which they were entitled by law, during a period of more than fifteen months while the accused was commissary officer of that vessel. Admitting, as represented by the accused, that he had not the slightest knowledge that such a condition existed in the general mess of which he was in charge, it is evident that he failed absolutely in the discharge of the duties with which he had been entrusted. When Paymaster Arms was ordered to duty as commissary officer of the Louisiana it was not the Department's intention that he should be a mere figurehead or dummy in that position, leaving the actual discharge of the duties incident thereto entirely in the hands of an enlisted man without any supervision worthy of the name. If such had been the case it would not have been necessary to order the accused to duty as commissary officer of the Louisiana, but an enlisted man might just as well have been placed in charge of the general mess at the outset. There was actually recovered from the chief commissary steward of the Louisiana a sum of \$6,580, which he had obtained at the expense of the general mess, during the period covered by the charge in this case. That frauds of such magnitude could be perpetrated by an enlisted man in the very presence of the commissary officer in charge of his work, without even arousing the latter's suspicions, is difficult to comprehend, and is sufficient evidence that the commissary officer managed to keep himself absolutely uninformed of the work of his office.

"In spite of the fact that the sentence in this case is totally inadequate, six members of the court, three of them officers of the Pay Corps, apparently regarded even this light sentence as too severe and recommended the accused 'to the clemency of the reviewing authority.' The officers who thus recommended clemency have placed themselves on record as in favor of condoning an offense which anyone, having the real interests of the Service at heart, must regard as calling for severe punishment. The injury in this case was not so much to the Government as to the hundreds of enlisted men on the Louisiana, the injustice to whom can never be rectified. I regret that the inadequate sentence adjudged in this case cannot be increased, and in approving such sentence I do so only because it is impracticable to reconvene the court and in order that the accused may not wholly escape punishment."

Paymaster Arms, who is a native of Connecticut, was appointed to the Navy from New York Oct. 23, 1898.

Fourteen of the sixteen vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps to be filled as a result of the recent examinations were won by pupils prepared by Mr. Michael Dowd, of the Army and Naval Academy, of Washington, D.C.

The nomination of Frederick Allen Hunnewell to be constructor with the rank and pay of a first lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service was confirmed by the Senate Aug. 19, 1913.

BLOCKADE DUTY IN WAR TIME.

Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., tells this story of his service during the Civil War. It appears in *The Navy*:

Having given my orders to the officer of the deck of the flagship, I was told to wait on the quarterdeck. Shortly afterward a lieutenant came up to me and said: "Youngster, what are you doing here?"

I said that I was on leave from the Naval Academy, and had volunteered for active service, as I wanted to see something of the war. He replied:—"Don't you want to go with me?"

I answered, certainly, but that I should like to know his name.

"It is," he said, "William B. Cushing; and if you come along, I'll show you some fun."

Lieutenant Cushing then went to the Admiral, and had my orders fixed to report to him on board the U.S.S. Monticello, of which he was in command.

The particular incident I have in mind happened off the Wilmington blockade. It was our turn to be on the outside line of vessels during the week when this rather unusual occurrence took place. At early daylight it was customary for every one to look for "black smoke" caused by blockade-runners, that might have gotten past us in the night; these vessels burned soft coal, while the naval vessels all burned anthracite. On this morning we saw the black smoke and the hull of the steamer still in sight. We immediately gave chase, and soon found that other vessels, the State of Alabama and the State of Georgia, both side wheelers, and the Mount Vernon (a sister ship of the Monticello), a screw vessel, were doing the same.

After a short while it became apparent to the blockade runner that we were gaining on her, whereupon she commenced to throw her deckload of cotton overboard. We, the propellers, then were left behind, out of the race; so we immediately commenced to pick up the cotton bales. The Mount Vernon lowered a boat and towed it until near a bale, when it cast off, went to the bale, and marked it "M.V." with black paint. The boat was then taken in tow again, and the vessel steamed to the next bale. As the blockade runner was making over twelve knots, the bales were some distance apart, and considerable time was consumed.

Lieutenant Cushing, however, pursued a more expeditious method. He went aloft and sat in the slings of the fore yard, and from there, conned the ship from bale to bale. He had on the forecastle every man on board that could swim, and, as soon as the vessel got near a bale, the engines were stopped and one of the men jumped overboard and sat on the cotton. Some of these men were on those bales for six hours or more in a boiling sun, and those who happened to get on bales which had been stowed forward of the paddle wheels, and therefore had the lashing cut, had a hard time of it.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in the complete Navy Table published elsewhere in this issue:

Nebraska, sailed Aug. 17 from Boston, Mass., to rejoin fleet.
Nashua, arrived Aug. 18 at Tiburon, Cal.
Des Moines, arrived Aug. 19 at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
Nashville, sailed Aug. 20 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I.
Illinois, arrived Aug. 19 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Dolphin, arrived Aug. 20 at the navy yard, New York.
Panther, San Francisco and Brutus, arrived Aug. 19 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Cyclops, arrived Aug. 20 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Arethusa, sailed Aug. 21 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Hampton Roads, Va.
Alabama, arrived Aug. 20 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Hannibal, sailed Aug. 20 from New York city for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Jupiter, arrived Aug. 20 at Tiburon, Cal.
Whipple, Hopkins, Paul Jones, Perry and Truxtun, arrived Aug. 20 at San Diego, Cal.
Chester, sailed Aug. 20 from Boston, Mass., for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Culgoa, arrived Aug. 21 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Celtic, arrived Aug. 21 at the navy yard, New York.
Nashville, arrived Newport Aug. 21.
Culgoa, sailed from Philadelphia for Norfolk Aug. 21.
Glacier, arrived San Francisco Aug. 21.
Solace, sailed from Newport for Hampton Roads Aug. 22.
Castine, sailed from Guantanamo for Norfolk Aug. 21.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 20, 1913.

Appointments and Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke to be a lieutenant from March 30, 1913, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Lieut. Robert V. Lowe to be a lieutenant from April 16, 1913, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Lieut. (J.G.) Claude A. Bonvillian to be a lieutenant from June 15, 1913.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from June 6, 1913: Edwin Guthrie, Frederic T. Van Auken and William A. Hodgman.

Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Russell H. Davis to be an assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps with the rank of captain from Aug. 12, 1913.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 15.—Lieut. A. W. Fitch detached Naval Academy; to connection fitting out Balch and to that vessel when commissioned.

Med. Insp. G. T. Smith commissioned, from Aug. 7, 1912.
P.A. Surg. I. F. Cohn detached Chester; to home, wait orders.

Asst. Surg. S. D. Hart to Chester.

Paymr. Clerk J. J. Lynch appointed; to Galveston.

AUG. 16.—Lieut. R. F. Dillen detached Petrel; to Louisiana.

Lieut. R. P. McCullough detached Connecticut; to Petrel as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. A. Lichtenstein detached Maryland; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. E. Davis detached Annapolis; to Maryland.

Ensign H. A. Badt detached California; to Annapolis as senior engineer officer.

Paymr. T. J. Arms detached Norfolk, Va.; to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Asst. Payr. A. G. Hearne detached receiving ship; to New York, N.Y.

Chief Carp. Patrick Sarsfield detached New Jersey; to Kentucky.

Paymr. Clerks R. M. S. Hartshorn and M. D. Stuart appointments revoked.

AUG. 18.—Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Keyes commissioned, from July 1, 1913.

Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Osterhaus detached command McColl; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. L. F. Welch detached Alert; to command F-3.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. F. Cutts detached command C-2; to connection K-1 and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. R. Munroe detached command F-3; to connection fitting out H-3 and in command when placed in commission.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. W. Boyton commissioned, from June 6, 1913.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. B. Cothran commissioned, from July 30, 1913.

P.A. Surg. C. C. Grieve detached Nebraska; to North Carolina.

P.A. Surg. E. H. H. Old detached North Carolina; to Nebraska.

P.A. Surg. W. A. Bloedorn commissioned, from March 28, 1913.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. W. Meyer to naval recruiting station, Denver, Colo.

Asst. Civil Engr. Carroll Paul to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Civil Engr. P. J. Bean detached duty Norfolk, Va., Oct. 25, 1913; to naval station, Honolulu.

Carp. Oscar Cole detached Kentucky; to New Jersey.

AUG. 19.—Lieut. R. C. Davis to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. R. M. Brainard to Assistant Director of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions, Navy Department.

Lieuts. (J.G.) G. N. Barker, H. M. Bemis and R. R. Stewart to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign L. S. Stewart detached Missouri; to Celtic.

Chief Gun. Emil Swanson detached South Dakota; to home, wait orders.

Chief Gun. F. C. Messenger detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Colorado.

Gun. Joseph Chamberlin detached Colorado; to home, wait orders.

Gun. J. H. Bell detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to South Dakota.

Chief Mach. B. B. Bowie detached Reina Mercedes; to Vermont.

Chief Mach. F. W. Cobb detached Vermont; to home, wait orders.

Chief Carp. F. X. Maher to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Carp. E. W. Craig detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Note.—Pay Dir. R. T. M. Ball died at the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 19, 1913.

Lieut. W. W. Lawrence died at the naval hospital, Boston, Mass., Aug. 19, 1913.

AUG. 20.—Lieut. (J.G.) F. M. Knox detached Washington; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. C. Gill detached Alabama; to home, wait orders.

Ensign Lewis Hancock, jr., to command C-2.

Asst. Surg. R. H. Foster, M.R.C., commissioned, from July 29, 1913.

Asst. Surg. Frederick Ceres and R. L. Crawford, M.R.C., commissioned, from Aug. 4, 1913.

Chief Gun. David Hepburn placed on retired list of officers of the Navy from Aug. 14, 1913, in accordance with Sec. 1453 of the Revised Statutes (incapacity resulting from incident of service); to home.

Mach. C. F. Beecher to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AUG. 21.—Lieut. (J.G.) R. F. Gross detached Colorado; to command Truxtun.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. E. Wilson detached command Truxtun; to home, wait orders.

Paymr. H. De F. Mel detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to North Dakota.

Paymr. W. R. Browne detached North Dakota; to home, wait orders.

Chief Carp. E. W. Smith detached Tennessee; to home, wait orders.

Chief Carp. W. C. Hardie detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Tennessee.

Cablegram from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Chinkiang, China, Aug. 21, 1913.

Lieut. E. D. Washburn detached Cincinnati; to Albany.

Lieut. J. M. Poole to Villalobos.

Lieut. Ernest Durr detached Villalobos; to naval station, Olongapo.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. A. Clement detached Helena; to Albany.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. C. Hilliard detached Albany; to Saratoga.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. T. Swasey, jr., detached Albany; to Cincinnati.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. C. Owen detached Decatur; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. O. Baush detached Helena; to Albany.

Ensign O. S. A. Botsford detached Saratoga; to Civil Hospital, Shanghai.

Ensign F. R. Smith detached Albany; to Helena.

Ensign A. Y. Langhrie detached Albany; to Cincinnati.

Ensign J. L. Riheldder detached command A-6; to naval hospital, Canacao.

Asst. Surg. J. J. O'Malley detached Saratoga; to Albany.

Asst. Surg. R. H. Laning detached Quirios; to Saratoga.

Asst. Surg. J. V. Howard detached Albany; to Quirios.

Paymr. William A. Merritt detached Navy pay officer, Manila, P.I.; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Bsn. Gustav Sabelstrom detached Saratoga; to Albany.

Chief Bsn. P. J. Kane detached Albany; to Saratoga.

Chief Carp. S. P. Mead detached Albany; to naval station, Olongapo.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 15.—Capt. L. S. Willis appointed a captain, from May 6, 1913.

First Lieut. S. M. Harrington detached Philippine Islands; to Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking.

ORDERS 6, AUG. 20, 1913, U.S.M.C.

1. Marine Corps Order No. 2 (series 1913) is revoked.

2. The following extra compensation, which shall be credited on the monthly pay rolls, is allowed enlisted men of the Marine Corps, under regularly authorized assignments or details as herein provided, for service with messes composed of enlisted men of the Corps, ashore or afloat, viz.:

Mess sergeant, \$6 per month; first class cook, \$10; second class cook, \$8; third class cook, \$7; fourth class cook, \$5; messman, \$5.

3. At regularly established posts and other shore stations, all details to any of the above grades shall be made on the first day of the month; and the number detailed shall be based on the ration-strength of the command on that date. No further detail of cooks or messmen will be permitted on intermediate days of the month, except to fill a vacancy caused by transfer, discharge, death, or desertion, or where the ration-strength of the command is increased by twenty-five per cent. of the number as shown on the first day of the month, nor thereafter, except upon a like increase.

4. Mess sergeants are authorized as follows:

(a) One for each company mess, where detachments of enlisted men of the Marine Corps are regularly organized into companies of substantially the same strength as those of the Infantry of the Army, and appear as such upon muster rolls rendered to these headquarters, and upon pay rolls of the Paymaster's Department.

(b) Where detachments of such companies mess separately, in number habitually greater than twenty-five, one additional mess sergeant is allowed.

(c) Mess sergeants shall habitually be detailed from the grade of sergeant.

(d) The above provisions for mess sergeants shall not apply to companies organized at posts within the United States, unless specifically authorized by the Major General Commandant.

(e) Where organizations or detachments are merged into a general mess, or where there is no company organization such as described in subparagraph (a), mess sergeants shall not be detailed; but additional compensation shall be given a mess steward, one for each general mess, as provided in Par. 333, U.S. Army Regulations, 1910.

5. Cooks shall invariably be detailed from the grade of private; and in no case shall men receiving extra compensation as such be detailed on, or receive additional pay for, any other special duty. In detailing cooks, the following apportionment shall be observed:

(f) For fifty men or under, serving separately, one first class cook.

(g) For over fifty to seventy-five men, serving separately, one first class and one third class cook.

(h) For seventy-five or more men, serving as a company, one first class and one second class cook; provided, that seventy-five or more men in a company are not to receive the allowance of cooks "for 100 to 200 men," if the strength of said company is under 150. When the strength of a company is less than seventy-five men, the provisions of subparagraph (g) shall govern.

(i) For 100 men or less, serving in garrison, one first class and one second class cook.

(j) For over 100 to 200 men, one first class, one second class, and one third class cook.

(k) For over 200 or 300 men, one first class, one second class, one third class and one fourth class cook.

(l) For over 300 to 400 men, one first class, one second class, one third class, and two fourth class cooks.

(m) For over 400 to 500 men (except where there are two or more distinct messes, when cooks shall be allowed as indicated in subparagraphs (f) to (l), inclusive), one first class, one second class, two third class, and two fourth class cooks.

(n) For over 500 to 600 men (except where there are two or more distinct messes, when cooks shall be allowed as indicated in subparagraphs (f) to (l), inclusive), one first class, two second class, two third class, and two fourth class cooks.

(o) For over 600 to 700 men (except where there are two or more distinct messes, when cooks shall be allowed as indicated in subparagraphs (f) to (l), inclusive), one first class, two second class, two third class, and three fourth class cooks.

(p) For over 700 to 800 men (except where there are two or more distinct messes, when cooks shall be allowed as indicated in subparagraphs (f) to (l), inclusive), one first class, two second class, three third class, and three fourth class cooks.

(q) For over 800 to 900 men (except where there are two or more distinct messes, when cooks shall be allowed as indicated in subparagraphs (f) to (m), inclusive), two first class, two second class, three third class, and three fourth class cooks.

(r) For over 900 to 1,000 men (except where there are two or more distinct messes, when cooks shall be allowed as indicated in subparagraphs (f) to (m), inclusive), two first class, two second class, three third class, and four fourth class cooks.

6. Messmen, not exceeding one for every twenty men, shall be detailed from the grade of private. Under no circumstances shall non-commissioned officers be so detailed. Enlisted men of the Marine Corps detailed as messmen afloat are also entitled to the same extra compensation for service with crew messes as is allowed enlisted men of the Navy under like circumstances.

By order of the Major General Commandant:

L. KARMANY.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

AUG. 18.—Capt. D. F. A. De Otte appointed a sub-board to conduct the examination for promotion of 2d Lieut. M. S. Hay on Aug. 25, 1913.

Second Lieut. M. S. Hay to report to Capt. D. F. A. De Otte on Aug. 25, 1913, for examination for promotion.

AUG. 19.—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck restored to active duty on Aug. 26, 1913, and assigned to the Mohawk on Aug. 27, 1913.

Second Lieut. T. A. Shanley detached Unalga; to McCulloch.

Third Lieut. C. E. Anstett granted thirty days' leave, beginning Sept. 15, 1913.

Third Lieut. C. C. Von Paulsen relieved temporary duty on McCulloch; detached Snohomish and ordered to Unalga.

Second Lieut. W. J. Keester preparatory orders to Manning.

Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to depot, Revenue Cutter Service.

AUG. 20.—Second Lieut. J. J. Hutson to Woodbury for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. F. A. Nichols granted thirty days' leave upon relief.

Capt. of Engrs. F. E. Owen granted fifteen days' extension of leave.

Constr. J. A. Walton granted fifteen days' leave.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The repairs on the Windom have been completed and she sailed from New Orleans to Galveston Aug. 20.

The cutter Acushnet left Woods Hole Aug. 19 for Handkerchief Shoal to assist the government dredge Neversink with a derelict alongside.

Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, commander of the cutter Mackinac, reports that at 5:30 p.m. Aug. 17 Seaman Cook, on duty on station No. 3, saw a canoe containing three men capsized.

Seaman Cook, accompanied by his brother, a former coxswain in the Service, and who was visiting at the station at the time, put out in the station boat to the assistance of the swamped men. Two of the men were rescued, the third went down before he could be reached, his body being recovered the next day. The father of the three men—they were brothers, Dwight, Munn and William McLacklan—gave great credit to Seaman Cook and his brother for their prompt action, which undoubtedly saved the lives of the two.

The commanding officer of the cutter Morrill has been notified that his vessel has been detailed to patrol the course of the meteoric comet to be held at Motor Island, N.Y., Sept. 4, 5 and 6, in connection with the Perry Centennial Commemorations, providing that it does not interfere with the duties previously assigned to her, in which event an officer from the cutter with six cutter flags will be directed to proceed to Motor Island and take charge of the patrol.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. F. C. Billard. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate H. Manson. Baltimore.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate A. A. Bailey. At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. W. V. S. Jacobs. On practice cruise.

McCULLOCH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Unalaska, Alaska.

MIAMI—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr. Key West, Fla.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. De Otte. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. B. West. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. E. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—1st Lieut. M. Chiswell. Unalaska, Alaska.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Unalaska, Alaska.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Port Townsend, Wash.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMET—Master's Mate E. N. Thacher. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Ladrey. Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST (EXTRA) SESSION.

The Acting Secretary of War submits an estimate of appropriation of \$250,000 required to cover a deficiency in the appropriation for regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, for the fiscal year 1913; also an estimate of \$11,759.17, required to replace ordnance, medical and signal stores lost by the National Guard of Ohio during the recent floods in Ohio in March and April, 1913; this estimate is submitted by the War Department in connection with, and in addition to, the estimate of \$74,243.92 for replacing military stores, supplies and equipment lost by the National Guard of Ohio, transmitted to Congress Aug. 1, 1913.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Con. Res. 7, Mr. Brandegee.—Whereas it is necessary that the United States shall always possess an adequate Navy composed of vessels of various classes, properly proportioned in number and kind, and a personnel and equipment sufficient to maintain the same in the highest state of efficiency: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittees thereof, acting jointly or separately, are hereby directed to inquire and report to the Senate and House of Representatives—

First. What increase is desirable in the Naval Establishment.

Second. Whether it is desirable and feasible to provide a definite naval program, to extend over a series of years, with respect to the construction of new ships.

Third. In what order the U. S. Navy ranks among the first eight naval powers in naval efficiency, in view of the number, type, age, armor, and armament of its ships and the quality, skill, and discipline of its personnel.

Fourth. What proportion of our naval fighting efficiency is constantly available for instant active sea service in case of emergency.

S. Res. 162, Mr. Penrose.—Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether William Bayard Hale, at present in the City of Mexico, is or has been employed as an agent of any executive department of the Government; and if so, at what rate of compensation and under what instructions.

S. 3000, Mr. Gallinger.—For the relief of Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, commodore on the retired list of the U. S. Navy.

S. 3006, Mr. Norris.—Authorizing the President to appoint in the Regular Army, and place upon the retired list those persons who served in the volunteer armies of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, in the War with Spain, and in the Philippine insurrection to the highest rank held by them during such service, and who have not been and could not be appointed to such ranks under the law for the reorganization of the Army, passed Feb. 2, 1901.

MEDIATION FOR MEXICO.

H. Con. Res. 15, Mr. Towner.—Whereas article 3 of The Hague convention adopted in 1899, to which both the United States and Mexico are signatory parties, provides as follows: "Independently of this recourse" (providing for a voluntary submission to mediation by the belligerents) "the signatory powers recommend that one or more powers, strangers to the dispute, should, on their own initiative and as far as circumstances may allow, offer their good offices or mediation to the states at variance. Powers strangers to the dispute have the right to offer good offices or mediation even during the course of hostilities. The exercise of this right can never be regarded by one or the other of the parties in conflict as an unfriendly act"; and

Whereas, in accordance with the letter and spirit of these provisions, the Government of the United States has heretofore on its own initiative and so far as circumstances would allow, offered its good offices to the parties in conflict; and

Whereas such offers have been so far refused or disregarded; and

Whereas the Government of the United States feels a deep interest in the permanent peace and prosperity of all the American states, and realizes its obligation to exercise every friendly influence and endeavor which may be proper to secure an amicable settlement of the difficulty which has unfortunately arisen within the territory of her sister Republic, Mexico; and

Resolved, etc., First, That in the opinion of Congress Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, acting for and in behalf of the Government of the United States, as soon as possible after the adoption of these resolutions should propose and request that Marshal Hermes Rodrigues da Fonseca, President of the Republic of Brazil, and that Dr. Roque Saenz Pena, President of the Argentine Republic, acting for and in behalf of the governments of Brazil and Argentina, respectively, join with the Government of the United States in an offer to the de facto government of Mexico and to the revolutionists now in arms within the territory of that republic of their services for a friendly mediation, having for its sole object and purpose a peaceful settlement and determination of the internal difficulties now existing within the territory of that republic.

Second, That in case of the inability, unwillingness, or refusal of these powers, or either of them, to join with the United States in the said offer of mediation, other South American powers be invited to act with the United States in a joint offer of mediation as herein expressed.

H. R. 7468, Mr. Edwards.—Providing for a military highway between the city of Savannah, Ga., and Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga., \$300,000.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 19, 1913.

The Conant Yacht Club was filled with "sweethearts and wives" waving a farewell to the ships as they steamed away on Monday morning. A few of the Navy families left to follow the ships, but the majority have remained to finish out the season here, September being regarded as the most pleasant month in this climate. Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N., at the Casino last week, successfully managed a one-act farce entitled "Freezing a Mother-in-law." The characters were taken by Misses Downing and Lippincott. Commander Jewell, Mr. William Du Barry and Mr. Richard Chew.

Nearly every ship in the fleet entertained at afternoon dancing receptions before their departure, and there were numerous dinner parties on the ships during the week. The Idaho was the scene of a beautiful evening reception on Saturday. Mrs. J. L. Parker gave an auction bridge party at the Golf and Country Club on Monday afternoon, having as her guests of honor Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, wife of Rear Admiral Doyle, U.S.N., commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard. On the same afternoon Mrs. Franklin Stickney, of Baltimore, gave an auction bridge party at the Casino. Among the prize-winners were Mrs. Frank K. Hill, wife of Captain Hill, U.S.N., Mrs. Pere Wicks and Mrs. Lewis. Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, was entertained on Saturday afternoon at the Casino at a small tea given by Miss Rosa Rountree, of Norfolk, Va.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Snowden in their cottage, have gone to the White Mountains. Mrs. D. P. Menefee, of San Francisco, is registered at the Gardner House.

Among the young people who entertained dinner parties on Saturday before the Casino dance were Miss Dorothy Mason, Miss Heath and Miss Ruth Wheaton at the Bay View Hotel.

Those giving dinners at the Casino on the same evening were Rear Admiral and Mrs. L. C. Logan, Ensign Tracy L. McCauley, U.S.N., Ensign Robert Gatewood and Mr. Harold Rosengarten.

The Casino has been the drawing card for the Navy during the summer, and many officers have preferred to entertain in this way, rather than run the risk of small boats in rough seas at night. Many Navy people have remained to witness the tennis tournament at Newport, and the ferries have been crowded the past two days with motors, and the people from Jamestown and Narragansett Pier to see the games.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 21, 1913.

After a vacation of six weeks spent at Watch Hill, R.I., Capt. John H. Gibbons, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, returned to the Academy on Aug. 18.

A wireless message was received at the Naval Academy on Aug. 18 that the battleship Illinois, which carried the midshipmen of the Third Class on a cruise to European waters this summer, had arrived off Hampton Roads. The Illinois will engage in target practice, and will reach the Academy toward the end of the week.

The torpedo boat Stringham left the Naval Academy Monday morning and proceeded to Hampton Roads for the purpose of bringing to Annapolis the members of the football squad who have taken the summer cruise on the battleship Illinois. They arrived here to-day and will go on leave. The balance of the football men, who are on the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, will reach Annapolis about Aug. 24, and will also go on leave at once. Those arriving to-day were: Ralston and Naylor, First Class; Niles, Dague, Kennedy, Sternberg, Vail and Wessel, of the Third Class. They went on leave at once, and will return on Sept. 20, when the balance of the football squad will report at Annapolis for ten days of practice previous to the opening of the regular session. This squad will be joined by the members of the squad from the other classes after the pick of the new Fourth Class. The first game is on Oct. 4, with the University of Pittsburgh.

Bearing a target raft to be used in target practice by the U.S.S. Illinois on return from a cruise with the midshipmen of the Third Class, the Government tug Standish, stationed at the Academy, sailed Aug. 14 for the Norfolk Navy Yard. The Standish was to act as a tender to the Illinois during the target practice on the drill grounds and during the trip of special duty is under the command of Lieut. W. E. Hall, U.S.N.

Two candidates were admitted as midshipmen of the new Fourth Class on Aug. 15. They are G. W. McVey, jr., of California, son of Lieut. Col. G. W. McVey, U.S.A.; S. P. Fullinwider, jr., of New Mexico, son of Lieut. Comdr. S. P. Fullinwider, U.S.N.

The nine of the Fourth Class midshipmen won from the Westerns, of Annapolis, on Aug. 16, by 12 to 0. They won from the Annapolis Athletic Club on Aug. 20, score 6 to 3.

Instr. W. J. King, of the Naval Academy, is spending some time in California. Mrs. King and infant son left last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Feldmeyer, for Ocean Grove, N.J., to spend about two weeks.

Lieutenant Dutton, U.S.N., is building three houses on Wagner street near the Naval Academy. Rear Admiral and Mrs. T. B. Howard, U.S.N., of Washington, and Mrs. Howard's sister, Miss Isabelle Howard Claude, are spending a few days with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Morton, U.S.N., at the Naval Academy. Mrs. Morton is a daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Howard. Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Bulmer, U.S.N., of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Bulmer, who were visiting the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman at Newport, have returned to Narragansett Pier, where they are guests of Mrs. William Diston. Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Osterhaus, U.S.N., who has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, is a son of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, U.S.N. Col. McLane Tilton, U.S.M.C., who has been seriously ill for some weeks is able to be out again.

P. T. Atkinson, formerly a quartermaster in the Navy, has been appointed assistant instructor of physical training at the Naval Academy.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1913.

The First Class of cadets started on the annual tour to Sandy Hook on Sunday morning, the mine planter Frank having been brought up the river for them. Lieut. Albert Howell Barkley, C.A.C., was in command of the boat, and Lieut. E. W. Wildrick commanded the cadets, assisted by Lieutenants Jarman, Hughes, Meyer, Perego and Oldfield. They will stay a week at the Hook, the camp belonging to the Yearlings while the First Class is gone. The Friday hike was uneventful, the weather being good, the Corps returned as usual on Saturday morning.

At the hop on Tuesday Mrs. E. St. John Greble, who has been at the hotel with the Misses Griffith, received with Cadet Loomis; on Thursday Mrs. Wyeth, mother of Cadet Wyeth, received with Cadet Cress; and on Saturday Mrs. Overman received with Cadet Doe, her nephew. A pleasant cadet dance was given on Wednesday by Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Kuhn and Mrs. Laurson, their guests including a number of girls and cadets. Among those who were there were Mrs. Baird, the Misses Vidmer, Freeman, Normoyle, Winn, Wyeth, Hall, Griffith, Cadets Loomis, Patterson, Wyeth, Griffith, Robertson, Gullion, Treat, Williams, Markee, Nygaard, R. D. McDonald, Tack, W. E. Stanford, J. G. Stanford, Burr, Kuhn, Maguire, Mangan, Villaret, Doe, Hoge, Byron, Ward, Hudnutt. A buffet supper was served.

Capt. and Mrs. Bell have as their guests Captain Bell's mother, sister and nephew, Mrs. J. F. Bell, Mrs. J. E. Cary and John Cary of Washington, Pa. Mrs. Whipple, wife of Lieut. Sherburne Whipple, 3d Inf., of Madison Barracks, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Watson. On Friday Mrs. Watson entertained for Mrs. Whipple with a charming tea on the veranda of the club, the afternoon being an ideal one for the party. Mrs. Bethel served punch while Mrs. Householder poured tea. Mrs. Clayton assisted in receiving and Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Smith helped in serving refreshments. Among the ladies invited were Meses. Townsley, Bethel, Clayton, Murray, Bell, Taylor, Baird, Wildrick, Jarman, Gallagher, Greene, Smith, Assensio, Oldfield, Kiehl, Dawson, Gregory, Householder, Patten.

Major and Mrs. Ryan are spending a few weeks' leave at Beach Bluff, Mass., after a pleasant trip by motor through the Berkshires. Lieut. Joseph Stilwell, who is a member of this year's detail, has arrived and is a guest of his sister, Mrs. Holderness. Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman have returned from a visit to Florida with relatives. Clarence Townsley is convalescing very satisfactorily after the appendicitis operation which he underwent some days ago. Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Rice are among those who have returned from summer leave.

Col. and Mrs. Louis Brechemin were at the post one day last week; they were accompanied by M. Pierce Milcent, of Paris, their cousin, who is traveling through the United States. Colonel Brechemin has been recently ordered to New York, in charge of the Army Medical Supply Depot. Miss McConville, of St. Paul, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Sladen. Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, of Governors Island, her daughter, Mrs. William Bryden, of Fort Sill, Okla., and Mr. Tom Barry visited the post on Friday. Captain Kenrick, adjutant of the Queen's Own, British army, and Mrs. Kenrick and a party of ladies were visitors at the post on Friday afternoon and were shown around by Lieutenant Jarman. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Sladen. Mrs. Maynard and Mrs. Sladen are sisters.

Mrs. Kuhn entertained a small party at dancing on Saturday evening; among the guests were Mrs. Vidmer, Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Laurson, Captain Lindsey, Lieutenant Barkley. Guests at the hotel during the week were Mr. and Mrs. Kater, Misses Edyth and Marion Kater, Mrs. H. D. Styer, Miss K. E. Styer, Col. E. F. Ladd, of Washington, has joined Mrs. Ladd, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. MacMillan. Colonel Ladd made the trip from Washington by motor. Lieut. and Mrs. E. DeL. Smith and baby daughter are leaving the post, his

tour of duty at the Academy having been completed. Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer's guests at supper on Friday evening were Lieut. and Mrs. Daley and Miss Daley. The evening was devoted to dancing, the party being joined by Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Misses Donaldson, Perry, Haig, Dr. Haig and Lieutenant Perego. Mrs. Robert Arthur, of Fort Monroe, and her sister-in-law, Miss Arthur, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick for a day last week.

The color-line concert was postponed on Sunday evening on account of rain and was given on Monday evening before an expectant audience who enjoyed the Yearling concert exceedingly. The display of "home talent" was very good. Miss Katherine Daley, sister of Lieutenant Daley, left for her home at Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday; she was accompanied by her nephew, Koehler Daley, who will visit his grandparents until September.

The selection of quarters for the new detail will take place on Monday, Aug. 25; there are few houses to be chosen this year, only eight vacant. Cadet hops are scheduled as follows: Aug. 30, Sept. 6, 20, Oct. 4, 18, Nov. 1, 15, 26.

Mr. Spear, of New York, was the guest of his cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. Higley, on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Daley's guests at supper on Saturday were Miss Daley, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson and Lieutenant Perego. Mrs. Treat and Miss Treat arrive this week to be the guests of Col. and Mrs. Sladen.

On Monday an excursion party of German students from the universities of Heidelberg, Leipzig, Munich, Colocing, Hamburg and Berlin, visited the post and were shown around. Parade was held an hour earlier than usual, at 4:30, so that the visitors might return to New York on the steamer Robert Fulton in the evening. The seventy-five students are on their way to the international college of students at Cornell.

A thousand Odd Fellows in grand lodge connection at Poughkeepsie sailed down the Hudson this afternoon on the Mary Powell and visited the Military Academy. The Dolphin, flying the Secretary of the Navy's flag and with Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt aboard, dropped anchor off the point about the same hour. Mr. Roosevelt did not come ashore, but the Odd Fellows stayed for evening parade. It was a depleted battalion that greeted the fraternity, with the First Class still at Sandy Hook and the Second Class is not due from furlough for ten days yet.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Aug. 16, 1913.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds took the government tug Fortune to Seattle Wednesday night to carry the yard people over to attend "The Passing Show" at the Moore Theater. In the party were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Lang, Paymr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Lieut. and Mrs. McCormack, Lieut. and Mrs. Morsel, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. Cox, Capt. and Mrs. McGill, Miss James and Mr. Bainbridge Reynolds. On the trip home supper was served on the tug.

Paymr. and Mrs. Nicholson gave a dinner Thursday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman, Capt. and Mrs. Brady and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Arnold. In honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Washington, who but recently came to the ship from the Yorktown, the wardroom officers of the Charleston entertained at dinner and dance on board Wednesday. Covers were laid for Comdr. and Mrs. Washington, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Whitmore, Paymr. and Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Whitmore and Miss Whitmore, of Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Mrs. Van Ausdal and Miss Van Ausdal, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Brown, Lieutenants Gardner, Alexander, Little, Esler, Buckley, Taffinder and Schelling and Captain Svenssen. After dinner a large number of guests came in for dancing, which was enjoyed on the quarterdeck.

Capt. J. M. Ellicott, U.S.N., retired, was the guest Sunday of Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Orr, who in his honor entertained at luncheon on board the Raleigh Sunday, other guests being Lieut. and Mrs. S. H. Lawton, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Paymr. and Mrs. Morsell, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoon are giving a large tea and dancing party at their cottage on the beach just west of Charleston this afternoon for the Navy people to meet the Doctor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hoen, of Virginia. Miss Nancy Belle Schmelz and Miss Katherine Theiss were guests of Mrs. Westervelt at the Old Colony in Seattle over Wednesday night and attended the circus.

Mrs. Z. E. Briggs entertained at luncheon Thursday, in honor of her mother, Mrs. John E. Martin, of Los Angeles, Cal., and for Mesdames V. L. Cottman, J. R. Brady, R. C. Berkeley, R. F. Gross, C. E. Arnold and Martin.

Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Major and Mrs. Berkeley, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. George Brown, jr., Miss Catherine Brown, Miss Cornelia Brown and a large number of the yard people went to Seattle Wednesday to attend the Ringling Brothers circus. Lieut. and Mrs. S. H. Lawton gave a matinee party Friday for Mrs. H. Brown and Lieut. J. D. Little to see "The Passing Show." In honor of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen and daughter, Miss Fay, Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Campbell gave a picnic party on the naval magazine grounds Thursday afternoon. A big picnic dinner was spread in the woods for Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Miss Doyen, Miss Ruby Fay, Mrs. George Brown, jr., Miss Cornelia Brown, little Miss Catherine Brown, Civil Engr. and Mrs. R. M. Warfield and son, Henry, Mrs. C. E. Thomas and son, Ward, Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Portland, Jean, Josie and Buddie Campbell.

Complimentary to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence Arnold, recent arrivals at the navy yard, Comdr. and Mrs. Lang gave a dinner on Saturday. Surg. and Mrs. Cook entertained at dinner Thursday for Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Hull, Dr. and Mrs. McGuire, Dr. and Mrs. Shepard, Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw and Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory. Capt. C. J. Lang, commanding officer of the Colorado, gives a large dancing party on board this evening for the officers and ladies on the station. The dance is in honor of the birthday of Mrs. Lang.

Mrs. H. A. Orr is spending the week at Bellingham, where her husband's ship, the Raleigh, is attending the Mt. Baker Marathon. Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Whitmore will entertain at dinner Sunday in company with their guests, Mrs. Whitmore and Miss Whitmore, of Mt. Vernon, N.Y. The dining guests are Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Miss Mitchell, Captain Berkley and Lieutenant Schelling. Miss Emily Mitchell entertained at an informal "rag" party at the Kittip Inn last Tuesday.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman had a dinner Friday, complimentary to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence Arnold and for Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Washington. Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen, of the Milwaukee is spending two weeks' leave at Los Angeles, Cal.

Among yard people who attended the matinee at the Moore Theater yesterday, and later went to Tacoma and took the auto stage up Mt. Ranier for a two days' stay at Paradise Valley were Mrs. H. Brown, Mrs. Slater, Miss Schmelz, Miss Theiss, Lieutenants Coman, King, Little, Heron and Miller and Asst. Naval Constr. W. B. Fogarty. Mrs. Whitmore, wife of Dr. J. B. Whitmore, gave a luncheon Thursday in honor of Dr. Whitmore's mother, of New York, and for Mesdames V. L. Cottman, J. R. Brady, Charles Van Ausdal, D. C. Nutting, Thomas Washington and G. B. Bradshaw.

In honor of Miss Katherine Theiss, of Washington, D.C., Naval Constr. and Mrs. Nutting gave a delightful dancing party at their home in the navy yard, Tuesday evening. The navy band furnished delightful music. The guests included Miss Theiss, Mrs. Slater, of Hampton, Va., Miss Schmelz, Miss Helen Whitmore, of New York, Miss Emily Mitchell, of Boston, Miss Van Ausdal, of Dayton, Ohio, Miss Cornelia Brown, of Indianapolis, Rear Admiral Bleeker, of Morristown, N.J., Mr. Duncan, of Victoria, B.C., Capt. and Mrs. Brady, Dr. and Mrs. Cook, Paymr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Lieut. and Mrs. Ray, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Lieut. and Mrs. Lawton, Lieutenants Smead, Coman, Zarr, Miller and Schelling.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen entertained at bridge Tuesday complimentary to the Navy wives whose husbands are in Victoria, B.C., this week on the West Virginia. The players were Mesdames Lang, Hilary Williams, McCormack, Forbes, Willis, Major and Mrs. Berkeley, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Yates, Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer and Lieut. Comdr. Jen-

son. Rear Admiral J. V. B. Bleeker, U.S.N., retired, returned Saturday from a visit at Vancouver, B.C. Mr. Bruce Duncan returning with him for a few days' visit with Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman. Admiral Bleeker left Wednesday for Toronto before going to his home at Morristown, N.J. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Nutting left Tuesday for the Hoe River Country, Wash., for a two weeks' camping trip. A number of Bremerton people will also make the trip in the interest of the oil wells in that locality.

Mrs. V. L. Cottman gave a lawn party on Wednesday. Tea tables were arranged on the beautiful lawn just west of the house and tea and punch and light refreshments were served. Nearly every one on the station attended. Mrs. Harriet Brown and Miss Katherine Theiss assisted in serving.

The golf tournament last Saturday, complimentary to Lieut. L. M. Stewart, who was leaving the following day for duty on the Nashville, was won by Lieutenant Treadwell. At the close of the tournament Lieutenant Stewart received from the golf club a silver loving cup, appropriately inscribed.

Mrs. L. S. Willis gave a bridge luncheon at the Bacchus home on Eighth street Thursday, for Mesdames Doyen, Almy, Shearer, McCormick, Morsell and Lawton. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Washington, on board the Charleston entertained at dinner Tuesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman, Rear Admiral Bleeker, Paymr, and Mrs. Farwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins and Comdr. and Mrs. Brady. Mrs. Cox, wife of Lieut. Lewis, Comdr. from Natick, Mass., is visiting with her husband before his ship, the Galveston, leaves for China station, Aug. 30, after which Mrs. Cox will return East.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Shearer entertained at two tables of bridge Wednesday, complimentary to the wives of the West Virginia's officers. The players were Mesdames Lang, Williams, McCormack, Willis, Yates, Berkeley, Perkins and the hostess. In honor of Lieut. Walter Smead, who was leaving to assume duties as executive officer of the Annapolis, the officers and ladies gave a lawn party in front of the officers' quarters Friday evening. The yard band furnished music for dancing.

Mesdames Alfred Reynolds, J. H. Klein and H. W. McCormack, wives of officers of the West Virginia, spent the weekend in Victoria, B.C. Paymr, and Mrs. R. Nicholson are also Victoria guests. Lieut. L. M. Stewart left Wednesday for the East, where he will join the Nashville as executive officer.

In honor of Mrs. Whitmore, of Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw entertained at cards Friday. The players were Mesdames Cottman, Washington, Cook, Williams, Lang, Berkeley, Van Ausdal, Berkeley, Brady, Amy, Shepard, Willis, Whitmore and the hostess. Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen entertained a number of guests at dinner on board the Milwaukee last Tuesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Gross entertained at a large dinner party Friday. Complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Whitmore and their guest, Miss Helen Whitmore, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan gave a dinner at the Kitsap Inn. Other guests included Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Morsell, Mr. Foggarty, Lieutenant Gardner and Captain Buckley. Ensign Schelling gave a launch party Friday evening for Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Whitmore, Miss Whitmore, Miss Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan and Captain Buckley. Comdr. G. R. Salisbury, U.S.N., retired, called on Admiral Cottman Tuesday and was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Hull over night. Commodore Salisbury was on his way from the East coast to Alaska. Lieut. C. M. James, confined to the hospital with oak poisoning, is out again for duty on the St. Louis. Ensign Miller had dinner Monday for Miss Schmelz, Mrs. Sclater, of Hampton, Va., Paymr, and Mrs. W. R. Van Buren and Lieut. Walter Smead.

Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead, commanding officer of the St. Louis, lost all his household goods in a fire which consumed their cottage at Manett's last Saturday night. The family was camping at the naval magazine and had only common outing clothes with them in camp. Not one article of any kind was saved from the fire. Lieutenant Whitehead lost his fine collection of curios, gathered in different parts of the world in his many years' sea service. Mrs. Whitehead lost valuable Oriental goods and jewelry, in addition to all the family clothing.

The crew of the cruiser Chattanooga gave a large dance on board ship last evening.

The West Virginia returned Sunday from a week's visit to Victoria, B.C., where she went to attend a celebration in honor of the first visit of H.M. battle cruiser New Zealand. Both officers and crew entertained and were entertained by the English sailors. Automobiles were placed at the command of the officers of the West Virginia and many toured beautiful Vancouver Island. The quartet from the West Virginia's crew made a big hit at the smokers and the boys received \$50 a night to sing in the vaudeville show for the remaining three nights of their visit. Everyone was delighted with the hospitality of the old English city and the crew carried home the following prizes: 12-oared cutter race at 2:45 Wednesday, 5-oared whaler race, second prize, with broken oar in 12-oared cutter race at 4:15 p.m. and canoe race. In the track meet Collision, Meeker and Paige, of the West Virginia, won first, second and third prizes; in the second 100-yard dash Allison, Collision and Reeves, of the West Virginia won the three prizes; Reeves, Meeker and Birdsall, of the West Virginia, won the three prizes for the quarter-mile dash; Brewster and Birdsall, of West Virginia, won first and third and New Zealand second prize in half-mile dash; West Virginia won first and third prizes in the 100-yard dash; West Virginia won the tug-of-war; and won first and third prizes for the 100-yard dash for veterans over thirty-five years of age. West Virginia won the prize in the half-mile relay race by four yards. The West Virginia's tug-of-war team against a picked team of soldiers from the barracks won. In the three games of baseball the All-Navy team from the West Virginia won, with not a score against them in three games.

The Cheyenne will go into commission Aug. 20, and leave shortly after for San Diego, for duty as parent ship of the submarine flotilla. The Galveston will leave the yard Aug. 30 for the Asiatic Station. Lieutenant Commander Leigh will command.

The British cruisers Claverley and Epsom arrived at the yard Wednesday, with approximately 12,000 tons of Pocohostas, Va., coal. The Claverley left Norfolk eighty-six days previous and Epsom two days later. About 50,000 tons of eastern coal are on the way here, and the present coaling plant is being enlarged to take care of the additional coal.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Aug. 18, 1911.

Mr. E. B. Davis, of St. Charles, Ill., is spending a few weeks with Mr. Ernest Moffet. Mr. Davis and Mr. Moffet are both members of the Beta Rho Delta Fraternity at Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank B. Edwards served tea Thursday for the riding club, consisting of Miss Clarke, Miss Moffet, Miss Rose Clarke, Captain Oliver and Lieutenant Taulbee. Dr. and Mrs. Robert J. Foster returned Wednesday from a ten days' leave spent camping on Sand Creek. They think no better place can be found for camping and fishing.

Miss Ruth Foster, who has been visiting with Miss Belle Stephens on the Stephens ranch for about two weeks, returned to the post Wednesday. Household furniture belonging to Capt. C. A. Dolph arrived Friday from San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Dolph are comfortably located in quarters No. 12, the cement house.

Capt. Daniel H. Gentry returned to the post yesterday from Fort Missoula, Mont., where he had been on temporary duty. Orders have been received sending Major S. H. Elliott, 12th Cav., here from Fort Robinson. Major Elliott will command Fort Meade.

A severe hail storm struck the post yesterday afternoon, but did not do quite as much damage as the one we had exactly a year ago. A glorious rain accompanied the hail.

A polo team, directed by Lieut. William H. Garrison, practiced on the parade ground each afternoon before the riding class. The team is getting in shape for the Belle Fourche Horse Show.

William Edwards celebrated his eighth birthday Tuesday afternoon with a jolly little party for Marion Morgan, Marjorie Maize, Francis Edwards, Louie Dolph, Lulah Moffet, Jack Degen and Cyrus Dolph. The afternoon was spent pleasantly in playing games.

Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke entertained at dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Maize, Captain Gentry, Captain Oliver,

Dr. Peck, Lieutenants Jacobs, Garrison, Taulbee and Patterson. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Comegys, Lieut. and Mrs. S. D. Maize, Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Edwards, Mrs. Morse, Miss Rose Clarke, Captain Oliver and Lieutenant Taulbee spent Tuesday evening enjoyably at the club.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney D. Maize gave a mint julep party Thursday evening for Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Miss Loughborough, Miss Clarke, Miss Rose Clarke, Captain Oliver, Lieutenants Taulbee and Patterson. Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Edwards started Sunday on a camping trip, intending to be gone until Tuesday. They were about six miles out of Deadwood on the way to Savoy when a landslide on the track prevented further progress. The train finally backed into Deadwood and Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards returned to the post that evening.

Capt. W. P. Moffet returned to-day from Chicago, where he has been on duty at department headquarters.

The garrison was greatly excited over a baseball game Sunday, Troop K versus Troop L. When the score was 2 to 0, in favor of Troop K, in the fifth inning, a heavy rain and hail storm came up and playing was stopped. Troops I and M played on Saturday, Troop M winning by 13 to 6. One of the prettiest parties was given by the enlisted men of Troop L Saturday evening in honor of 1st Serg. and Mrs. Hostetter, who leave to-day for Philadelphia. Burton's orchestra, of Sturgis, furnished fine dance music. The hall was beautifully decorated in true army style. Many officers and ladies attended and enjoyed the dancing. The troop presented Sergeant Hostetter with a nice Morris chair and Mrs. Hostetter with a fine chafing-dish.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Aug. 17, 1913.

Sunday a number of the post people went picnicking and automobiling in Bear Creek Cañon; among them were Major and Mrs. Shook, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieutenants Titus, McEnery, the Misses Alice Slade, Margaret Fay and Jeanette Schmidt, Mesdames Hawkins, Sherwood and McClellan and Mr. Harry Padgett. Monday morning Major and Mrs. Shook and children, with their guests, Miss Alice and Mr. Mason Slade, left for Evergreen, to spend the week camping and fishing. Tuesday was ladies' night at the club, when cards and dancing were enjoyed, several people from Denver attending. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Juenemann, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Captain Schoeffel, Lieutenants Marks, Cowles and McEnery, the Misses Hazel and Gladys Van Deusen, Ruth Richeson, Doris Wyke, Margaret and Jeanette Schmidt, Mesdames McClellan, Hawkins, Martin, Miss Oliver and Mr. Schmidt. From Denver were Dr. L. Schwegel, the Austrian Consul; Dr. Von Fisher-Ankern, Austrian Vice-Consul; Baron Geasau, of Austria; Messrs Harrison, Clark, Anderson, Wilson, Beall, Frank Wilkins, George Williker and Frouillat, Mr. and Mrs. Worrell, the Misses Phyllis Worrell, Gertrude Bartels, Baker and Whipp.

Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen entertained with a dinner Tuesday for Miss Baker, of Denver, and Lieutenant Marks, Dr. Schwegel, Von Fisher-Ankern and Baron Geasau. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham have with them as guests Mrs. Graham's father, Mr. Frasier, and her sister, Mrs. Frank Lewis, and family, of San Antonio. Mrs. Sherwood, who has been visiting with Lieut. and Mrs. Graham for ten days, left Tuesday for her home near St. Louis. Lieut. William H. Cowles, on duty at the depot, has been relieved and ordered to his regiment, the 5th Cavalry, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Mrs. Cowles will remain temporarily at the post. Lieutenant McEnery has been chosen club secretary, succeeding Lieutenant Cowles.

Capt. Mark Wheeler, who relieves Capt. J. B. Sanford at this post, reported for duty Saturday and has been assigned to command the 5th Company. He has taken quarters No. 23, formerly occupied by Major Schley. Miss Fay Schmidt left Tuesday for Denver, to spend a few weeks visiting friends. Lieut. Edward G. Elliott, 9th Cav., has been ordered for duty at this post, relieving Lieut. W. H. Cowles. Wednesday Major and Mrs. Gambrell entertained with a dinner for friends from Denver. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Lieut. and Mrs. Felker left Saturday for Evergreen, to spend a week camping and fishing.

The past week has been a gala one for Denver, as they have been entertaining the thirty-second Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar. Tuesday was devoted to their grand parade, while Wednesday and Thursday were set aside for the drill contests, in which sixteen teams competed, the judges being Capt. J. B. Schoeffel, Lieut. A. M. Graham and Y. M. Marks, the Rapiet Commandery being the successful one. Sunday evening Major and Mrs. Gambrell entertained at a farewell party for her niece, Miss Ruth Richeson, and her father, Dr. Richeson, who are soon to return to their home. Miss Baker, of Denver, was at the post Tuesday as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen.

Capt. J. B. Schoeffel and Sergeant Briere have been chosen as umpires for the Semi-Pro. City Championship League of Denver.

Sunday afternoon the post ball team defeated the East Denver Merchants' team of Denver on the post grounds by 9 to 0. This is the third of the series for the championship of Denver.

The past week saw the completion of the series for the championship of the post, when the 19th Company, by defeating the 9th Company, won the pennant for the second successive time. The 19th Company lost but one game during the series. The standing of the teams follows:

Teams	Won	Lost
19th Company	7	1
5th Company	5	3
Band, Hospital and Q.M.	4	4
9th Company	4	4

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 17, 1913.

Mrs. Heidt, wife of Lieutenant Heidt, 9th Inf., was hostess of the Post Card Club on Friday. Miss Eleanor Fitch, of Rochester, N.Y., guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wallace H. Watts, has returned to her home. The 1st Battalion of the 9th Infantry, with headquarters and band left Aug. 10 for a month's target practice at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Major George B. Duncan, 9th Inf., is in command at the post during the absence of Colonel Crane, at Camp Perry. Lieutenant Sturtevant has returned from detail duty at Fort Niagara.

Mrs. Flagler, of Atlanta, Ga., returned to her home Saturday after a month's visit with her sister, Mrs. Roscoe H. Hearn. Mrs. Crane accompanied her husband, Colonel Crane, for the month's stay at Camp Perry, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and children, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Brown, returned home last Tuesday. Miss Brewster, visiting her sister, Mrs. Linwood E. Hanson, is planning to spend two weeks at Camp Perry, while the 1st Battalion is stationed there. Major Bookmiller, Captain Loeb and Lieut. Hunter Harris have shipped their automobiles to Camp Perry. Mrs. Bookmiller, Mrs. Loeb and Mrs. Harris left last week to join their husbands at Camp Perry. Mrs. J. T. Harris is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Dunbar, of Parkersburg, W. Va. Mrs. Sturtevant, of Troy, Ohio, guest of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. C. A. Sturtevant, has returned home.

Miss Heins left on Saturday for her home in Indiana after a delightful visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Ira C. Welborn entertained last week with a dinner party. After dinner cards were enjoyed. Lieut. John T. Harris returned last week from detail duty at Fort Niagara and spent a few days at the garrison before leaving for Camp Perry with his company.

Lieut. and Mrs. Regan, of Officers' Row, entertained at auction bridge on Thursday evening in compliment to their guest, Mrs. McConville, of St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. S. B. Buckner has returned from Mt. Gretna, Pa., where he has been instructing a company of college students in war tactics and drills. Lieutenant Dieber, D.S., 9th Inf., left the post for a trip through the South.

The three companies of the 2d Battalion of the 9th In-

fantry, E, F and H, left early Monday morning for the rifle range where they will engage in field drills until the return hike on Friday.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 19, 1913.

With the return of the ships to the Roads and later to the yard, and the opening of the theaters, naval society is beginning to brighten up. A charming children's birthday party was given at Old Sweet Springs, Va., last week for Bettie and Mary Carter, the little daughters of Major and Mrs. J. McI. Carter, U.S.A., who are spending the summer there, by their parents. All the little ones at Old Sweet Springs were the happy little guests on the spacious green lawn lighted by many Japanese lanterns. A grand march was followed by various games and delicious refreshments, a dainty souvenir being presented to each.

Surgeon Giltner is spending his leave with Mrs. Giltner in New York state. Lieut. and Mrs. S. D. Wilson and little daughter, who have been spending some weeks with their father, Mr. W. B. Wilson, at his home, Greenville, N.C., have returned to their quarters, Fort McPherson, Ga.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, U.S.A., will arrive in San Francisco the latter part of the month from the Philippines, where Captain Jordan has been on duty. He will at once resume his former command at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. Mrs. Jordan will visit her mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burr, due street, Norfolk, before going to Rock Island.

Lieutenant Commander Luby, Inspection Department of the yard, and Lieut. A. Garcelon (J.G.), a war examined at the yard last week for promotion. Asst. Surg. A. G. Hoot, has reported for duty on the Franklin. Capt. J. D. Wood, tugmaster of the yard, is on leave at Wachapreague, Va. Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Constain, of the Vermont, is spending a thirty-day leave at Newport and Narragansett. Lieut. D. Donald has reported on the Vermont for duty.

Med. Insp. R. P. Crandall, who was detached from the Franklin Saturday, will, with Mrs. Crandall, leave via transport from San Francisco for his new station in charge of the Naval Hospital at Cebu, Philippine Islands.

Mrs. Bean, wife of Civil Engr. P. G. Bean, who was operated on recently for appendicitis, is improving rapidly at Kings Daughters Hospital, Portsmouth. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Horatio G. Gilmore are spending a month at Seal Harbor, Maine. Naval Constr. A. W. Stahl, a member of the board on shore stations, who has been on special duty at this station, has returned to Washington. Ensign Abbott, of the Vermont, is on thirty days' leave.

The "Bluejacket Minstrels," who have, under Surgeon Garton, organized themselves into a permanent company, are preparing an entire new program to be given in the near future on the lawn, Hospital Park. Hereafter it is proposed to have two performances monthly, with change of program at each. These entertainments, with the fine "movies" at Marine Barracks, are liberally attended by the officers and their families as well as by the men.

At St. Helena Friday afternoon teams from the Vermont, Franklin, Marine Barracks and Naval Hospital will compete at the summer field and track meet for the attractive silver trophy cup, given by Jacob Bennett, of Norfolk. This is the first meet to be held at the reservation this summer and more than fifty athletes have entered for the various events, the program including 50, 100, 220 and 440-yard dashes, half-mile run, pole vault, relay races between teams, tug of war, various jumps, shot puts and hurdles. Physical Dir. C. H. Gardiner, of the Navy Y.M.C.A., Norfolk, is in charge.

All the affiliated trade unions of Norfolk will have two representatives each at a meeting to be held in Portsmouth tomorrow evening for concerted action toward inducing the Government to prepare this yard for shipbuilding purposes, and to make it a regular yard for battleship construction.

Company H, Marine Barracks, under Sergeant Ryan, has returned from a two weeks' rifle practice at Winthrop, Md. Seven qualified as expert riflemen, seventeen as sharpshooters and seven as marksmen. Companies from Forts Washington and Hunt, on the Potomac, which have been engaged in night target and artillery practice for several days and nights at Fort Monroe, left Sunday evening, and Monday four companies arrived from Baltimore, under Colonel Barrett. They will drill for a week before beginning firing practice.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 18, 1913.

Cadet George Pulsifer, U.S.M.A., is spending the summer vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pulsifer, of the city. His brother, Arthur Pulsifer, is in Topeka, Kas., taking the preliminary competitive examination for appointment to West Point. Another Leavenworth boy, G. W. Kendrick, jr., son of the superintendent of city schools, is also taking the examination.

Lieut. R. A. Dunford will be located at 6C Root Hall; Lieut. D. L. Deitrick 2A Root Hall; Lieut. D. W. Strong 265A McClellan avenue. Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome Pillow are at Staten Island, N.Y., called by the serious illness of Lieutenant Pillow's father. Mr. Pillow is a resident of Helena, Ark., but has taken an apartment at Staten Island, where he is under the care of a specialist. Lieut. D. W. Strong, 7th Inf., Secretary of the Army Service Schools, left Saturday to join his regiment at Galveston, Texas.

Col. and Mrs. F. B. Drage, of England, are guests in Kansas City, Mo., of Judge and Mrs. A. S. Valkenburgh. Rear Admiral Allen V. Reed and Miss Lillian Reed, of Washington, D.C., are guests in Kansas City, Mo., of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Townley. The following young men from Kansas are taking the preliminary examinations in Topeka for entrance to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point: Mr. G. W. Kendrick, jr., of Wichita, formerly of Leavenworth; W. A. Garvey, Topeka; Joseph C. Kovach, Junction City; Arthur Pulsifer, Leavenworth; Thomas Cravens, Pacific; and Mr. Newcombe Smith, of Atchison, son of Major and Mrs. Harry Smith, U.S.A. Newcombe Smith is very popular in the city and post among the younger society set, having been stationed here until the past year with his parents, and he attended the Leavenworth High School for two years.

Capt. William L. Guthrie, C.E., who has been spending several weeks here, left Sunday for Texas City, Texas. Capt. A. T. Owenshire, 7th Inf., here visiting his family, returned Friday to Galveston.

Mrs. Arthur L. Conger has arrived at the post. Captain Conger will join her later for station here. Lieut. and Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt and small children leave the last of August, to sail on the September transport for the Philippines for station with the 13th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. Robert P. Howell, jr., entertained Monday with a family dinner, when their guests included Mrs. Ellen Tarr, of the city, Miss Laura Tarr, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Tarr and Miss Virginia Tarr. Mrs. Howell's father, Mr. C. M. Tarr, leaves this week for an extended trip through Canada.

Major and Mrs. Wilson Lowe, of Upper Alton, Ill., are guests of relatives in the city. Capt. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., from Fort George Wright, Wash., has been appointed Secretary for the Army Service Schools located here. Captain Ferguson is a native Kansan and is one of the veterans of the 20th Kansas and while a sergeant therein received a medal of honor for services performed in the Philippines.

Mr. A. E. Kelly, Mrs. Anna Harmon, Mr. Tompkins, of Kansas City, Miss Mary Barnes, Mr. Harry Phelps, Mrs. Brooks and Captain Going will motor to Cameron, near Lawrence, to be guests over Sunday of Mrs. F. L. Davidson and Miss Emma Davidson, of the post, who are spending some time with friends there in camp. Mrs. James G. Brewster, guest for several weeks of her daughter, Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty, and Lieutenant Dougherty at Washington, D.C., will return Wednesday. Mr. J. G. Brewster will leave Sunday for Yellowstone Park, where he will be the guest for a month of his daughter, Mrs. Clarence Knight, and Captain Knight. Later he will go to Fort George Wright, Wash., to remain several weeks with his eldest daughter, Mrs. Burt W. Phillips, and Lieutenant Phillips.

William Schott, jr., will arrive in September, to be the guest for a month of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schott. Mr. Schott, who is attending the Naval Academy, has just

returned from a foreign cruise. Mrs. W. E. Thomas, of Kansas City, is the guest of friends at the post.

The aeroplane which has been here for several months was shipped Thursday to the Aviation School at San Diego, Cal. Signal Corps telephones are being put in all the offices, stables and orderly rooms at the garrison.

The 3d Regiment, N.G. Mo., made its first public appearance in encampment Sunday at Fairmount Park, Kansas City, Mo. The regiment located its camp at the north end of the Park Saturday night. Sunday afternoon a dress parade, regimental concert and exhibition drill were held in the center of the Park.

The new building for the children's school here will be located just north of the old stone wall.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1913.

Colonel Mallory has his whole regiment together here at Fort Niagara. On Saturday morning the battalion from Governors Island, with the headquarters and band, arrived and they pitched their tents on the field south of the target range, where the battalion from Fort Porter were already encamped. The officers who arrived Saturday are Colonel Mallory, Major Settle, Captains Clement, Madden, Darrah, Moss and Shelton and Lieutenants McIlroy, William E. Larned, Carroll B. Hodges, John R. Emory, jr., William Morrissey, Charles E. Dravo and Captain Blanchard, M.C., and Dr. Baker, M.R.C. Colonel Mallory has taken the set of quarters recently occupied by Captain Allen. Mrs. Settle and her little daughter have taken Lieutenant Dewey's quarters, and Lieutenant Dewey has gone into bachelor quarters. Mrs. Darrah and her two daughters have moved into the set recently vacated by Mrs. Huguet. Mrs. McIlroy and her two children are in one of the small frame houses.

All the officers and ladies of the battalion were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wells for dinner on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Waldron gave a dinner on Wednesday in honor of their guests from West Virginia, Mrs. Meek and Miss McClure. The dinner guests were Mrs. Meek, Miss McClure, Lieutenants Mallory and McAlpine. After the dinner they all went to the dance at the Queen's Royal Hotel. Miss Lila Campbell and Lieutenant McAlpine were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rich on Tuesday evening for dinner. Gen. Marion P. Maus and his aid spent Wednesday inspecting the troops at Fort Niagara.

Mrs. and Mrs. Rich gave a dinner and bridge party on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Waldron's cousins. Those invited were Mrs. Meek, Miss McClure, Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Ellis and Lieutenant McAlpine. Mrs. Allen gave a watermelon party on Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Meek, Miss McClure, Miss Cecil and Lieutenants Robb, Mallory and Jones. They motored several miles down the Lake Road and spent a jolly evening eating watermelon and toasting marshmallows. Mesdames Rich, Whitney, Woodward, Ellis and Miss Campbell were guests of Mrs. Dean for bridge and tea on Wednesday.

Mrs. Brandt was the guest of Mrs. Felix Woolworth for a motor trip to Niagara Falls, where they had luncheon at the Niagara Falls Club, and attended afternoon bridge on Wednesday. Mrs. Allen and her daughter, Isabel, returned to their home at Governors Island, after several weeks at Fort Niagara. Miss Russell Cecil, guest of Mrs. Allen until her departure, is now the guest of Mrs. Brandt.

Mrs. Myrtle Hatch, of Texas, who has been a guest at the Queen's Royal, is now the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, who gave a dinner on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Hatch. Other guests were Captain Beecham and Lieut. and Mrs. Miller. Mrs. Huguet, with her two little daughters, Julia and Virginia, left on Friday to visit Mrs. Huguet's mother in New Orleans. Mesdames Ellis and Jones were guests of Mrs. Frank Hopkins for luncheon and dinner on Saturday. Mr. Waring, of Plainfield, N.J., is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Humphrey. Colonel Mallory and Captain Clement were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey on Sunday.

Mrs. Ellis was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey for dinner on Sunday evening. Mr. H. Shockley, of St. Louis, is the guest of his uncle, Major Shockley. He and Philip Shockley, also Ted and Harry Adams are on a camping trip at Four-Mile-Pond.

Mrs. Allison, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Fickel, has returned to her home in New York city. Lieutenant Brandt's tour as adjutant is up and he has been assigned to duty with Company M. Lieut. Mervin Mallory has been appointed adjutant in his place.

Sunday evening the first band concert was held in front of the commanding officer's quarters. Everybody, including the officers and ladies, and most of the soldiers, were there to make up an attentive audience.

An exciting game of ball was played on Sunday afternoon between Forts Niagara and Porter. The fourth game of the series leaves both sides the winners of two games apiece, the score of this last game being 9 to 6 in Porter's favor. The next game decides the championship.

CIRCUS AT NEWPORT NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Newport, R.I., Aug. 19, 1913.

On the evening of Aug. 14 all routes of traffic to the Naval Training Station were crowded. On foot, in street cars and by automobiles they came, the 4,000 people that witnessed the grand naval circus held on the immense lawn which sweeps down to the bay from the War College. The circus and lawn fête was for the benefit of the Newport Branch of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A.

Large tent poles had been raised here and there and from one to another of these stretched lines of electrically lighted Japanese lanterns and naval flags of all hues. Over the roadway a large electric sign bade everyone, "Welcome," and farther up the driveway typical circus stands were dispensing peanuts and popcorn, ice cream and "hot dogs." Down on the far side of the lawn the side shows held full sway. All the freaks of nature and natural freaks were gathered from all over the world for this event and the human corkscrew might be seen, who was nine feet tall and weighed but thirty-six pounds. There were the bearded lady and the expert pianist who played with his toes; and it is rumored that a captain went in to have his photo taken and required a towel to remove the effects.

The main circus grounds were aided in their illumination by the searchlights of the ships of the fleet and by the lights of a fleet of automobiles which circled the field and directed their masthead lights upon it. Chairs and reserved seats were properly arranged and filled.

The first act was the regimental drill of the apprentice seamen brigade, under command of Lieut. Joe R. Morrison, U.S.N. About 400 boys took part in this and they executed their difficult maneuvers successfully, singing nautical songs and "Oh, a sailor's wife, a sailor's wife to be," which made quite a hit. Chief Quartermaster R. K. Madill next marched a company of boys on the field and gave an exhibition signal drill with electric lights on staffs. This was followed by another company, led by Lieutenant Morris, which went through the Swedish exercise for the benefit of the audience but not themselves. Chief Boatswain Davis, who was ringmaster and announcer of the circus, stated at this time that these boys were in training but two months and that this exercise made them grow two inches every two weeks.

Now from afar could be heard the discordant notes of the regular circus band leading the grand parade. It was stated that the wild animals which had been captured for this circus were so ferocious that only the most discordant music could keep them bluff. Wild horses mounted by wild Indians were followed by sea serpents, camels, lions, bears, bulls and a mammoth dragon, brought from China since the revolution, were but items in this wonderful parade. The dragon was fully 100 feet long. Its mammoth head stood at least twenty feet high and the terrible belching of fire from the depths of its jaws came near being fatal to its keeper. Then there were the Roman trumpeters, dressed in armor of Damascus steel, blowing new and strange calls, a conglomeration of notes that must have soothed the fierce lions. There was also a band of cops with veiled heads, as they always are, who paraded around by Lieutenants Morris and Irving, and the pretty maidens who were present. The "Spirit of '76" marched along with tattered colors, followed by the "Spirit

of 1913" bearing a sign saying "Votes for Women." The French Zouaves deserve special mention, for under the training of Chief Master-at-Arms A. B. Bernstein they executed their difficult silent drills without a hitch. Another special feature was a miniature reproduction of the U.S.S. Constellation. This model of one of the oldest vessels in active commission in the naval service was brilliantly lighted by many-colored bulbs, and fired a twenty-one gun salute to President Wilson.

Following the parade there came a running Indian fight on ponies, then a strange car appeared on the field and no one would have known what it was except for the sign on it, which read "Ordermorebeer." Then came the tumbler, who were exceptionally well trained for amateurs. There was a strong arm man who was really strong and who did all the stunts you see on the stage while the rest of the troupe were turning flip-flops in all directions. Raymond, the famous Navy juggler and club twirler, appeared. He twirled his club on the ground, mounted his slack wire and twirled it some more, balanced a ladder on the wire, mounted it, set both ends of his club on fire and twirled it some more. The French Zouaves were next, followed by a bull fight, in which the torador became so excited that he deliberately cut a bull in half, the rear legs running off in one direction and the fore legs in another vainly endeavoring to join again. One of the last events was the Hindu fakir who shot boys out of canon and into boxes, or made them disappear at will. For a fakir he was very real. A feature of the entire successful performance was the announcing of the various acts in a very witty manner by the manager, Chief Btsn. John Davis. A very neat program was gotten out by Mr. Davis and Chief Yeoman Fitzgerald. The costumes were procured in Boston and every act was completely and perfectly costumed. For an amateur affair it was the most professional ever seen here.

The production was under the management of Chief Btsn. John Davis, with Chief Quartermaster O. A. Martin as ringmaster, and had behind it the support and energy of Capt. Roger Welles, Lieut. Comdr. H. K. Cage and the entire enlisted personnel of the Training Station. The efforts of all were amply rewarded by the great success of the undertaking.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 19, 1913.

For the first time at this post, night target practice was carried on last week. The firing could be distinctly heard in Norfolk and Newport News, and not much sleeping was done during that time. The two companies from Fort Washington left on a special Washington boat about noon on Sunday. Three companies from Fort Howard, under command of Col. John D. Barrette, arrived yesterday morning.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter entertained Saturday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Le Vert Coleman and Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell. Friday morning Mrs. Widdifield gave a bridge luncheon for Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman and Mesdames Frederick L. Strong, Walter C. Baker, William P. Pence, Richard Furnival, John C. Ohnstad, H. C. Barnes. Silk stockings were won by Mrs. Strong and Mrs. Ohnstad.

Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, jr., and children left Sunday to visit Capt. and Mrs. George O. Hubbard at Fort Washington. A hop was given at the Artillery School on Friday evening for the young people of the garrison, chaperoned by Mrs. James M. Williams, Mrs. William R. Scott, Mrs. H. C. Barnes, Mrs. Henry Mathews, Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards gave a dinner on Saturday for Mrs. and Miss Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Knight, Lieut. Herbert E. Ellis. Cadet Corbin, from West Point, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford L. Corbin. Miss S. R. Creamer, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly. Mr. Charles Ranson and Mr. Harold Reynolds, both of Atlanta, Ga., are guests of Mr. Cooper Barnes. Lieut. Robert C. Eddy, of West Point, is visiting on the post. Saturday evening Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman gave a supper at the club for Col. and Mrs. Frederick L. Strong, Col. Ira A. Haynes, Mrs. Widdifield, Major George A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter. Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell had a supper Sunday for Misses Florence Stewart, Ethel Pullman, Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly and Lieut. Alfred B. Quinton. Mrs. William Tidball has taken quarters here, while her husband is here for target practice.

Mrs. William Chamberlaine leaves to-night for Washington to select apartments in that city, where they have recently been ordered. Mr. Clarence Townsley has undergone a successful operation for appendicitis and is steadily improving. Mrs. John C. Hotz, who has had such a long spell of typhoid, is now able to be out on a wheeling chair.

Miss Bonnie Scott left yesterday to visit the Misses Townsley at West Point. Lieut. Thomas Duncan is here in camp and is being warmly welcomed by his hosts and friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford L. Corbin entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. Richard L. McKenney and Lieut. Henry W. T. Egin.

An exciting game of baseball was played in the fort on Friday afternoon between the marines from the Norfolk Navy Yard, and a picked team from this post, resulting in a victory for our men with a score of 3 to 2. Two companies of Marines and the navy yard band accompanied the visiting team.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Aug. 20, 1913.

Last week Monday Mrs. William Jester, of Delaware City, gave a motor party for Mrs. Rex Van Den Corput and Mrs. Thomas Stahle, from Fort Mott; Miss Claire Harden, from Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. L. S. Ryan, Mrs. F. W. Clark and Mrs. A. W. Ford, from Fort Du Pont; Mrs. W. U. Reybold, Mrs. E. Baum and Miss Christine Gasner, of Delaware City. After a pleasant ride of two hours the guests returned to Mrs. Jester's, where a delicious supper was served.

Cadet Hubert Harmon spent the week-end visiting Mdsn. Jack Stone, at Annapolis, Md. Mrs. Walter Singles and son, Gordon, left Saturday for a visit with relatives near Philadelphia before going to West Point. Lieut. Walter Singles, accompanied by his brother, left Sunday by motorboat for his new station at West Point. Lieut. Thomas Stahle, of Fort Mott, has recently purchased a new 1914 model Overland touring car.

Chaplain and Mrs. Marvine entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison of Fort Mott with a musicale recently. Mrs. Freeland furnished piano, Messrs. Marvine violin and Mrs. Thomas Stahle vocal music. Capt. Rex Van Den Corput, of Fort Mott, has returned from a ten days' leave spent in Georgia. After night drill Monday night Capt. and Mrs. Corput entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at a watermelon party in honor of their guest, Miss Claire Harden, of Georgia. This week Monday Mrs. William U. Reybold, of Delaware City, gave a motor party, her guests being Mesdames Mason, Corput, Stahle, from Fort Mott; Mrs. William Jester, Mrs. H. C. Clark and Miss Christine Gasner, of Delaware City, and Mrs. Ryan, from Fort Du Pont.

Major Tracy returned a week ago Saturday from Fort H. G. Wright, where he went to witness joint Army and Navy maneuvers. Mrs. R. M. Mitchell, who spent several days with Mrs. Morgan, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, returned on Monday, accompanied by her daughter, Alberta, who had been visiting there over a month. Quite a large party went to Philadelphia Saturday to see the Chicago-Athletic baseball game, returning by a late train to New Castle, where they were met by automobile. Those who went were Colonel and Cadet Harmon, Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Mrs. Tracy and son, Maxwell, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. N. Howard and children have returned from a two weeks' leave.

Lieuts. D. M. Ashbridge, Oberly and Du Bois entertained at dinner at the Bachelors' Mess on Tuesday evening for Misses Isabel Reybold, Beulah Whitman, Edith Springer and Mrs. E. C. Reybold. After dinner all went for a canoe ride on the canal in the moonlight and later returned to the bachelor quarters, where they had refreshments and a turkey-

trot party on the upper screen porch, which was very artistically decorated with flags.

To-day the ladies of Fort Mott were hostesses at a bridge party, to which about fifty guests were invited, including the ladies of Fort Du Pont, Delaware City and Salem, N.J. The party was held in the quarters occupied by Captain Corput, and the 13th Coast Artillery Corps band rendered a delightful concert on the lawn all during the afternoon. Miss Caroline Clark won as first prize a silver cheese knife and Mrs. W. U. Reybold for second prize a silver bonbon spoon. Among those present were Mesdames E. C. Reybold, W. U. Reybold, H. C. Clark, B. Heisel, W. Jester, Misses Caroline Clark, Ethel Reybold, Martha Price, Beulah Whitman, Isabel Reybold, Bernice Davidson, Christine Gasner, of Delaware City; Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. Purnell, of Fort Du Pont; Mrs. Mecum and Miss Francis Mecum, of Salem, N.J.; Mesdames Marvine, Williams, Mason, Van Den Corput, Freeland, Haines and Stahle, of Fort Mott, and Miss Lyman, of Riverside, N.J.

Mrs. Williams, from New York city, arrived to-day for a visit with her parents, Chaplain and Mrs. Marvine, of Fort Mott.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Aug. 18, 1913.

With the troops away, the prolonged drought, and the digging of the long sewer for the filtration plant, Fort Porter looks lonely, and unattractive. There is some delay in the filtration work, and it is to be hoped it will be all finished before the Perry festivities and garden party at the Castle early in September.

Major and Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams returned from the East on Friday, the Major leaving Saturday for the National Guard camp at Farnham, and Mrs. Wadhams going to Indianapolis to visit her mother. Major Albert C. Dalton will start for Texas on Monday to join his new regiment, the 27th Infantry. Mrs. Dalton will go to New York to see her father before joining Major Dalton. Major and Mrs. Dalton will be much missed here and in Buffalo.

Mrs. S. S. Paine gave a small, delightful dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Lang, Mrs. Benjamin F. Castle and her mother, Mrs. Walker, of Milwaukee. Earlier in the week Mrs. Paine entertained Major and Mrs. Albert E. Truby, of Fort Jay, at luncheon.

Mrs. Andrew D. Chaffin asked a few friends to meet Mrs. Walker at dinner on Thursday. Major and Mrs. Frank B. Andrus entertained Army friends on Sunday at a delightful dinner. Lieut. Frank K. Chapin, 9th Cav., Douglas, Ariz., is in Buffalo visiting his parents.

Gen. and Mrs. William Auman will join a house party this week at Mr. and Mrs. Eben McNair's country place, Silver Lake, N.Y.

The 74th and 65th N.Y., the soldiers of the two regiments numbering about 1,600, left for Camp Peter C. Doyle, at Farnham, N.Y., on Saturday, to be in camp eight days. Colonel Sage and Captain White, U.S.A., are with the troops and Gen. Samuel Welch is in command of the brigade.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 17, 1913.

Mrs. G. B. Hunter, the guest of Mrs. Griffith for the past few months, returned to Fort Riley Tuesday. Her sister, Miss Bertha Ballou, will visit her at Fort Riley. Capt. J. W. Kilbreth, jr., left Friday to go to Fort Riley to pack his property. He returned last Thursday. During his absence Lieut. F. D. Griffith was in command of the post.

Lieutenant Ross left Saturday for Fort Riley, Kas. Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Griffith and family and Mrs. Sterrett left Thursday evening for Fort Leavenworth, Kas. They were guests of Mrs. T. B. Duggan for luncheon Thursday noon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CHURCH.—Born Aug. 17, 1913, at Brooklyn, N.Y., to the wife of Lieut. Albert T. Church, U.S.N., a son, William Campbell Gibson Church. Mrs. Church is the daughter of the late Rear Admiral William C. Gibson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gibson, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

CONNOR.—Born at New York city, Aug. 18, 1913, a son, John Powers Connor, to the wife of Capt. C. H. Connor, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

HOBBES.—Born at Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 16, 1913, a son, Edward Chynoweth Hobbs, to the wife of Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th U.S. Inf.

HOROWITZ.—Born to Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Horowitz, at Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, a son, Roderick, Aug. 16, 1913.

LEASURE.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Leasure, 7th U.S. Inf., on Aug. 18, 1913, a daughter, Marie Doyle Leasure.

RANDOL.—Born Aug. 18, 1913, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. M. G. Randol, 6th Field Art.

MARRIED.

BAIRD—TOWER.—At Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 1, 1913, Lieut. Henry Welles Baird, 5th U.S. Cav., and Miss Elizabeth Tower, daughter of Mrs. Isabel Gould Tower.

EVANS—MANCHESTER.—At Pawlet, Vt., Aug. 20, 1913, Miss Hazel Manchester, sister of Lieut. Paul R. Manchester, 27th U.S. Inf., to Mr. David J. Evans, of Granville, N.Y.

DIED.

BALL.—Died at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 19, 1913, Pay Dir. Richard Thomas Mason Ball, U.S.N.

BITTMAN.—Died at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 16, 1913 Matilda Bittman, widow of G. M. Bittman; mother of Mrs. Barth, wife of Lieut. Col. G. H. Barth, U.S. Inf., Adjutant General.

HOPKINS.—Died at 428 St. Maurice avenue, New Orleans, La., Aug. 16, 1913, Mrs. Jennie Smith Hopkins, wife of Q.M. Sergt. Duckett F. Hopkins, U.S.A., now on duty in the Philippine Island.

IRWIN.—Died at Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 18, 1913, Miss Louisa W. Irwin, daughter of the late Rear Admiral John T. Irwin, U.S.N.

LAWRENCE.—Died at the naval hospital, Boston, Mass., Lieut. (J.G.) Willis W. Lawrence, U.S.N.

LUPTON.—Died Aug. 19, 1913, Leslie Lupton, in his sixty-ninth year; father of P.A. Paymr. Robert B. Lupton, U.S.N. Services at his late residence, 39 New Brunswick avenue, Rahway, N.J., on Thursday, Aug. 21, at four o'clock.

MARION.—Died at Culver, Ind., Aug. 15, 1913, Prof. Henri Marion, for twenty-five years instructor in the Department of Modern Languages at the U.S. Naval Academy; father of Ensign Paul H. Marion, U.S.N.

MARSTON.—Died at Toms River, N.J., Aug. 8, 1913, Frank Dupont Marston, son of the late Rear Admiral John M. Marston, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Co. H, 3d Regiment of the Mississippi National Guard, was awarded the Governor Brewer trophy, a bust of Gen. Robert E. Lee, for being the best drilled company of the regiment at the annual encampment of the state's National Guard at Biloxi, Miss., on July 30.

Adjutant General Llewellyn, of Washington, announces that the second of the International Matches will occur on the Richmond Rifle Range, Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 20, 1913. The rules as agreed upon between the representatives of the Province of British Columbia and the states of Oregon and Washington provide, among other things, that any ammunition may be used. The ranges are slow fire, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, fifteen shots for record at each range and two sighting shots. Each team shall consist of one team captain, two range officers and eight shooting members, with two alternates, and one coach. The National Army weapon of the country the team represents being in all respects of the pat-

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term adopted and issued to the troops for service. Rifles of private manufacture may be used, but they must conform to the regulation pattern and bear the official view marks.

The Washington State Rifle Team for participation in the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, beginning Aug. 25, 1913, will be made up as follows: Captain, Brig. Gen. Fred Llewellyn, The Adjutant General; spotter, Col. William M. Inglis, 2d Inf.; coach, Capt. Henry A. Wise, 2d Inf.; team and alternates, Capt. L. L. Bolles, Capt. Walter C. Hinman, Capt. Bert C. Ross and 1st Lieut. Norris A. Miller, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Elliott L. Colburn, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Durrent, M.C.; Sergeants, A. K. Hahn, Co. I, 2d Inf.; Mark Jackson, Co. I, and R. A. Miller, Co. I, 2d Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. E. G. Spafford, Machine-gun Co., 2d Inf.; Sergt. T. A. Starr, Co. L, 2d Inf.; Corp. F. J. Wallace, Co. I, 2d Inf.; Artificer J. E. Carey, Co. I, 2d Inf.; Artificer W. A. Mundell, Co. E, 2d Inf., and Pvt. H. W. Smith, Co. E, 2d Inf.

A camp of instruction and competition with rifle and revolver for the New Hampshire National Guard will be held at the State Range, at Massabesic, N.H., on Aug. 27, 28 and 29.

Capt. George E. Conley, ordnance officer of the Old Guard of New York city, and one of its most enterprising officers, announces an interesting program of shooting matches at Sea Girt, N.J., from Aug. 25 to 29, inclusive, for which attractive prizes are offered. The schedule is as follows: Aug. 25, marksmen and sharpshooters' badges, official staff medals, Revolver Match, Wenman Match, N.R.A. medal, Aug. 26, 22d Regiment Day, Preston Match and line officers' medals, Aug. 27, 71st Regiment Day, Huestis Cup Match and Bernheimer Company Trophy Match, Aug. 28, 7th Regiment Day, Clement Rapid Fire Match, Aug. 29, 9th Regiment and other organizations day, Ordnance Officers' Match for three gold, silver and bronze medals, presented by Capt. G. E. Conley, Woods Cup Match, and Omnibus Match.

Capt. David H. Biddle, Cav., U.S.A., on duty as an inspector-instructor with the N.G.N.Y., has returned to New York from Middleboro, Mass., where he was on duty with the Cavalry brigade taking part in the Massachusetts maneuvers a few days ago. The brigade of Cavalry was composed of troops from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut and put in a hard week's work. Captain Biddle was much impressed with the improvement shown at the end of the week's tour of duty, and the willingness of the officers and men to learn. The troop from Hartford, Conn., was an especially fine body.

Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engrs., inspector-instructor on duty with the National Guard, has returned to New York city from an interesting tour of duty with the Engineers of the Ohio National Guard. Captain Anderson speaks very highly of them.

Brig. Gen. William Sullivan is assigned to command the camp of instruction at the State Rifle Range at Massabesic, N.H., Aug. 27, 28 and 29, 1913. Capt. Herbert H. Rouse, 1st Inf., will report to General Sullivan for duty as quartermaster and commissary. The following officers are assigned to duty at the competitions: Officer in charge, Major Arthur F. Cummings, O.D.; chief range officer, Capt. Michael H. Degnan, O.D.; adjutant and statistical officer, 1st Lieut. G. P. Elliot, 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, and acting sergeant major, Q.M. Sergt. Alonzo L. McKinley.

According to advices received at Washington the regimental camp of instruction of the New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt, which came to a close on Aug. 16, was the most successful and satisfactory in the history of the state. Instead of attempting exercises with large organizations the instruction consisted of field work by companies, battalion and regiment. Both officers and men claim through this system the Guard of the state received more valuable instruction than at any previous camp. One of the new features of the camp was that of turning all staff administration work over to the Regular staff officers. The camp concluded with target practice, into which a number of innovations were introduced. Each regiment organized a company at war strength, which conducted the firing along the general lines of the Casey problem, with certain modifications. In this problem fire effect as well as fire-control and discipline was shown.

Governor Fletcher, of Vermont, reviewed the 1st Regiment of Vermont, Col. E. H. Dyer, in camp at Fort Ethan Allen, on Aug. 13, the regiment, at the wish of the Governor, appearing in service uniform and equipment. Governor Fletcher was accompanied by Gen. Lee S. Tillotson, Col. W. W. Brown, Lieut. Col. Herbert T. Johnson and Lieut. G. E. Carpenter, of Northfield. Among the visitors were ex-Governor Urban A. Woodbury, Gen. Theodore S. Peck, former Adjutant General, and Congressman Frank L. Greene, of St. Albans. Immediately after the review the regiment was formed on three sides of a square and the winners of medals and prizes were called to the center, where they received the awards. Governor Fletcher expressed himself as much pleased with his stay in camp, and with the showing made by the Guardsmen. He spoke of the annual encampment of the regiment as a factor in keeping alive the spirit which has made a reputation for Vermonters in defense of their country, and said that the work of the officers and men is beginning to receive the appreciation and reward by the appropriation made at the recent session of the General Assembly for the first of a series of new armories.

MASSACHUSETTS.

We have received a copy of the annual report of Brig. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, The Adjutant General of Massachusetts, for the year 1912. It is an interesting document of some 300 pages and contains a great deal of valuable data. The troops are all thoroughly equipped for service with all articles, except the olive drab overcoat, he says, which up to this time it has not been deemed wise to draw. In concluding his report General Pearson says:

"I desire to express my thanks to Capt. Russell P. Reeder, U.S.A., and to Lieut. George C. Marshall, jr., U.S.A., for their exceedingly valuable work in aiding in the instruction of the National Guard, and to Capt. William R. Farlong, U.S.N., for his voluntary assistance and valuable advice given to the Naval Militia. I desire to express my appreciation of the earnest and devoted work of the staff and attachés of this office, and my recommendation for their zeal and faithfulness during the year now closing. I also desire to express appreciation for the many years of valuable service rendered by Brig. Gen. William C. Capelle, retired, who terminated forty-nine years of service in the office during this year and has retired with the honor and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. I believe the greatest credit should be accorded to Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, 8th Regiment Infantry, for his masterly handling of the unfortunate situation in Lawrence during the early part of the year, and to Major Charles F. Sergeant, Field Art., and the other officers and men of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia who so ably co-operated with him during that trying period. To Your Excellency, I express my hearty appreciation of the splendid backing which you have given me and the officers and men of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and for your earnest and active

interest in the military and naval department of the Commonwealth."

"After all the sensational stories have been read about the damage done by the Militia during the past maneuvers of the Mass. V.M., and the exorbitant claims put in by the farmers in the district," says the Boston Globe, "it is interesting to note that at the present time less than \$1,000 in claims have been put in. Brig. Gen. William C. Rogers, judge advocate, who was detailed to settle all claims, has had little trouble in this respect, as a rule the Cape farmers being very fair, and are not the grafters they have been reported to be. In maneuvers of this kind there is always a certain amount of damage done, such as breaking down fences, etc., but the authorities have always been willing to settle. The state was particularly fortunate this year with regard to camp grounds, as many were given free, the owners being glad to have the Militia there, thus bringing business to the surrounding towns, and any damage done was promptly repaired by the State."

GEORGIA.

Brig. Gen. W. G. Obeart, The Adjutant General of Georgia, in his report for 1912, states that returns for the year 1912 show a strength of 223 officers and 2,723 enlisted men, total 2,946, a gain of twenty-eight over the previous year notwithstanding a loss of five companies of infantry which were not replaced. A loss in the average strength per company of four in 1911 and a gain of five in 1912 explains the small net gain in the total strength for these years.

This force is composed of fifty-one companies, occupying twenty-three stations, and is organized into the following units: One brigade of Infantry (three regiments and one battalion), 2,226; one squadron of Cavalry (five troops), 267; two batteries of Field Artillery, 186; one corps of Coast Artillery (four companies), 203; sanitary troops necessary for the above organizations, 55; staff departments, 9; total officers and men, 2,946.

General Obeart states that the Guard is still composed of the best class of citizens in the towns and cities in which the organizations are located, and it is believed that the quality of its membership is not excelled by the Guard of any other state. The following are other extracts from the report:

"The appropriation for regular expenses of the department is too small to meet the actual requirements of the Militia, who are of course compelled to meet the deficit from private sources, the state thereby placing a tax on their patriotism when only their time, and their lives, if need be, should be required."

"The state's share of the expense for maintenance should at least equal that of the Government, about \$90,000, which would enable the department to properly maintain the force and administer thereto without personal expense to its members, and it is urgently recommended that efforts be made to secure the proper increase of appropriation."

In referring to the results of the annual inspection by officers of the Army, General Obeart publishes a letter from Assistant Secretary of War Oliver which says, in part:

"The reports of inspection of the National Guard of Georgia, made by officers of the Regular Army, indicate that the National Guard of your state is in a very satisfactory condition. Not only are the various organizations reported as being properly organized and equipped, and in a creditable condition as to training, but the inspectors report that the United States property which is in your hands and in the possession of the various organizations is being properly cared for, and that the interests of the Federal Government are being carefully safeguarded."

"This condition of affairs makes it very evident that there is proper organization in your Adjutant General's office, for the efficiency of the National Guard of a state is largely dependent upon the energy, ability and resourcefulness of the Adjutant General. Where a state so efficiently administers its National Guard, it greatly lessens the labors and difficulties of the War Department. When such satisfactory conditions obtain uniformly throughout the United States, it will be possible to put the National Guard on a proper tactical basis, so that it could be mobilized for war without confusion or delay."

The need of proper armories and a state arsenal is pointed out by General Obeart, and also a definite policy for the A.G.O. in its dealing with questions of recruiting, organization, training and discipline, which should not be subject to the ever changing ideas of its different heads. He advocates the formation of a board organized on similar lines to the General Staff of the Army.

IDAHO.

Adjutant Gen. F. A. McCall, of Idaho, in his annual report for 1912 states that the force of the state is composed of the usual number of staff officers, one regiment of Infantry of eleven companies, sanitary troops and band. The Infantry companies have approximately three officers and sixty-five men each. General McCall in his report, among other things, says:

"A special effort has been made to eliminate all factional feeling from the organization and to bring about that spirit of confidence so essential to the well-being of any organization whose success must depend in a large measure upon the loyal and energetic support of each of its members. It is a matter of much satisfaction to state that the efforts of this department to unify and harmonize the National Guard, have received loyal and effective support from all parts of the state, and the results accomplished have been most gratifying."

"An earnest effort has been made also to improve the existing method of caring for the United States property in possession of the Organized Militia of this state, and to impress upon the officers and men the absolute necessity of giving it the same care and attention which they would give to their own property under like conditions. Major Woodson Jeffreys, A.A.G., has been very active in this work and is entitled to much credit for whatever improvement has been made."

"It is believed that the efficiency of the Guard has been materially increased during the past two years. Correspondence schools have been conducted and much practical instruction has been imparted by the inspector-instructor and sergeant-instructor on their frequent visits to the different companies throughout the state. Both officers and men have at all times shown a commendable disposition to improve the Service, and present conditions seem most auspicious for marked advancement during the next two years."

Referring to the details of officers from the U.S. Army, General McCall says:

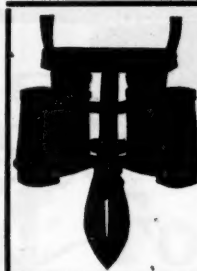
"Capt. E. G. Davis, U.S.A., retired, has been on duty with the National Guard of this state during the past two years, and by reason of his thorough knowledge of military matters, his uniform courtesy and pleasing personality, his assistance has been of the greatest value to this office and to the officers and men of the 2d Infantry as well."

"First Lieut. A. R. Emery, of the 27th Infantry, U.S.A., was detailed as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of Idaho and his services have been invaluable. He has visited the different companies of the state upon tours of inspection and instruction and has shown a thorough understanding of the needs of the Guard, and an exceptional ability in adapting himself to existing conditions; he has at all times discharged the duties of his position in a manner highly acceptable to this office and to the officers and men throughout the state. He has recently been succeeded by 1st Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, 6th Inf., U.S.A., who is creating a most favorable impression and will doubtless perform the duties of his position with the same marked ability and energy displayed by his predecessor."

"Sergt. Charles F. Bennett, 1st Inf., U.S.A., as sergeant-instructor has at all times shown marked proficiency in his duties and commendable energy in their performance. His work has received much favorable comment from all who have had an opportunity to observe it."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers to Correspondents and Infantry Drill Interpretations will be found on page 1584.



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WINCHESTER MANEUVER CAMP.

Near Winchester, Va., Aug. 19, 1913.

Winchester continues gay. Nearly every night some kind of a party is being given. Several afternoons during the week some of the officers enjoy playing tennis on Mr. Harry Kern's court. Much interest is being taken in a play to be given Aug. 20 by several of the Winchester ladies for the Winchester Hospital. Captain Kromer, Lieutenant O'Donnell and Mr. Surles are among those taking part. Sunday, Aug. 18, was one of the hottest days of the summer. The officers and soldiers had a hard time trying to find relief from the sun, which beat down on their tents until about five in the evening, when the camp was visited by a terrific storm, which blew most of the tents down, and blew a great many of the officers' clothing and belongings away. Most of the officers' tents were held down with the greatest difficulty by six or ten soldiers, and even then some went down. After the storm the camp was put in order again. About ten o'clock that night nearly everyone in camp was sleeping comfortably when without any warning a storm equally bad, if not worse, struck camp, causing much destruction and discomfort, and it was a late hour that night before anyone was able to retire in comfort.

The Winchester Inn continues to be a popular place for Army ladies. Mrs. Horace T. Aplington and Mrs. A. T. Colley arrived last week, to be in Winchester during the encampment. Mrs. G. C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav., arrived from Fort Myer for a short visit in Winchester. Mrs. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., has been very ill at the Winchester Inn.

Mrs. Abbott left Winchester Monday for Washington, where she will be for several weeks with her father, Miss Douglas Fuller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Douglas Fuller, entertained a large number of her friends at her home on Washington street Monday night at a dance and supper party, which was given in honor of Miss Mary Lizzard, of Roanoke, Va., and Ensign Richard E. Byrd, jr. Dancing was enjoyed, music being furnished by a part of the orchestra of the 11th Cavalry band, and several tables of bridge were played. The guests included people of Winchester and a number of the Army contingent, including Majors Rhoads, Logan, Collins, Capt. and Mrs. Kromer, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Captains Cavanaugh, Hazzard, Oden, Dr. and Mrs. Pratt, Dr. Harmon, Dr. Vaughn, Lieutenants Surles, Lewis, Howe, O'Donnell, MacDonald, Richmond, Hickman, Cox, Adair and Harris.

Wednesday night Mrs. Nancy Cable entertained at one of the prettiest dances of the summer. A delicious supper was served. Among the Army people invited were Majors Rhodes, Collins, Capt. and Mrs. McKinley, Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Mrs. Lockett, Captains Barnhardt, Cavanaugh, Fleming, Hazzard, Vidmer, Lieutenants Hickman, Adair, Richmond, Cox, Cartmell and Harris.

Thursday Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gore and Miss Virginia Fuller were guests of Captain Boyd, Dr. Pratt and Lieutenant Richmond, in Captain Boyd's tent, for dinner and the band concert. Monday night, Aug. 11, the young men of Winchester entertained at the Winchester Inn at a dance for Col. and Mrs. Lockett, Miss Fannie Lockett, Miss French, Miss Dixon, Majors Logan, Collins, Rhodes, Rhoads, Captains Cavanaugh, Hazzard, Fleming, Vidmer, Babcock, Capt. and Mrs. Kromer, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Grunert, Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, Lieut. and Mrs. Duener, Lieut. and Mrs. Colley, Lieut. and Mrs. Aplington, Lieut. and Mrs. Estes, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Captains Oden, Rockwell, Dr. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieutenants Adair, O'Donnell, Swift, Surles, Hunsaker, Brooks, Richmond, Lewis, Howe, MacDonald, Hickman, Cox, Harris, Drs. Harmon and Vaughn.

Tuesday night, at the Winchester Inn, Mrs. Shirley Carter entertained at a dance for her son, Mr. Phillip Williams, and her house party. Among the guests were Majors Logan, Collins, Rhodes, Capt. and Mrs. Kromer, Dr. and Mrs. Pratt, Captains Vidmer, Cavanaugh, Hazzard, Barnhardt, Oden, Lieutenants Surles, Lewis, Howe, O'Donnell, MacDonald, Harris, Adair, Cox, Hickman, Richmond, Drs. Vaughn and Harmon. Major Robert G. Paxton, Q.M.C., is in camp for a week or so.

The opening day of the Berryville Colt Show was to have been Aug. 12, but on account of the rain it was postponed until Wednesday. Drill was held in camp Wednesday afternoon, so very few officers were able to be at the opening day of the show. Among those seen in the grand stand were Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Kromer and Major Paxton, Major Collins, Mrs. Lockett and Mr. O'Donnell were guests in Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Barry's box; Lieut. and Mrs. Cartmell, Captains Cavanaugh, Fleming and Vidmer guests of Mrs. Richard E. Byrd in her box; Lieutenant Adair in the box with Miss Conrad and Mr. Conrad; Mrs. Rockenbach in Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jacobs's box. Mrs. Rockenbach's horse Higgleclass, in the gentleman's saddle horse class, took the red ribbon. Others who rode that day were Lieutenants Ruggles, Whiting and Martin. Thursday, the most important day at the horse show, nearly every officer who could get away from camp was there, most of them being entertained in the boxes. Lieutenant Ruggles won a beautiful silver loving cup. The private mounts of several of the officers showed off to good advantage, some winning ribbons. The last day Lieutenant Martin won in a special jumping class.

Among officers in camp this week were General Morton, Major McClure and Captain Sills. Saturday afternoon Lieutenant Abbott, 10th Cav., went to Washington to spend Sunday with Mrs. Abbott. Captain Cavanaugh spent Sunday in Harpers Ferry. The officers of the 11th Cavalry entertained at a most enjoyable smoker for the officers of the camp last week. One of the most popular forms of entertainment by the officers seems to be the giving of camp suppers to their friends in Winchester.

FORT SNEILING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 16, 1913.

Mrs. Randolph T. Pendleton entertained Thursday for the Bridge Club. Capt. Hjalmer Erickson, 19th Inf., who has spent the past month here, left Thursday for Galveston, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Bamford, who recently returned to the garrison from Galveston, left here Tuesday and will motor to Fort Leavenworth, their future station.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Penrose arrived Saturday from Washington, D.C., and are guests of Major and Mrs. George H. Penrose. Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., returned Monday to the garrison from Texas and will spend a few days here before leaving for Fort Leavenworth, where he has been made instructor in French at the School for Officers. Mrs. Moreno and children, who are visiting in Porto Rico, will join Lieutenant Moreno in October at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Jere Baxter, jr., who has spent the past four months in Milwaukee, will return to the garrison Sept. 1.

Mrs. Harold Fliske entertained Tuesday at dinner for her brother, Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes, Cavalry, and Lieut. Aristides Moreno, Infantry, guests at the garrison. Miss Nadine Parker, daughter of Major and Mrs. John H. Parker, of



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Booneville, Mo., is spending a few weeks in St. Paul, the guest of Miss Myra Birmingham, niece of Col. Henry P. Birmingham, Med. Corps.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14, 1913.

Mrs. Waldron, at Fort Scott, was hostess at a delightful auction party Friday. Playing were Mesdames Waldron, Nones, Frick, Morse, Coughlan, Brewer, Mitchell, Burch, Hampton, Rees, Dunwoody, Morris, Wissner and Gardner. High score prizes were dainty ribbon-trimmed "mules."

The military tournament at Fort Mason on Aug. 9 was an interesting and well attended affair. The program follows: 1. One squad of eight men to each team, to scale 14-ft. wall, form line fifty yards from wall, fire five blanks and stand at attention. 2. Quarter-mile hurdle race; officers mounted; 30-inch hurdles. 3. Shelter tent contest. 4. Machine-gun race. 5. Equipment and skirmish race. 6. Rescue race. 7. Shelter trench digging; squad of seven men and one non-commissioned officer to deploy from line, run 25 yards, dig cover from rifle fire at 800 yards and fire five rounds from trench.

Sunday evening the special train from the Bohemian Grove brought home most of the officers who attended the mid-summer jinks. Among them were Colonels Wissner, Rees, Haines, Major Hampton, Captains Crimmins, Wertebaker, Chapplear, Geary, Major Knowlton, Lieutenants Cramer, Wood, Bendel, Faymonville and Mitchell. Mrs. J. C. Johnson gave an enjoyable informal dance at her quarters at Fort Riley Monday evening in honor of Miss Helen Rees, who celebrated her seventeenth birthday on that day. The dancing was done on the glass porch, which was prettily hung with Japanese lanterns. A delicious supper was served late in the evening, and the party pronounced a huge success by all the guests, who were, besides the guest of honor, Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine, Miss Dorothy Rees, Miss Cali Phillips, Miss Helen Burch, Lieuts. J. H. Johnson, Cramer, Fletcher, Mitchell, Faymonville and Mr. Tobin. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Greer gave a delightful little dance to celebrate Captain Greer's birthday, their guests being Mrs. Keyes, Misses Evelyn Palmer, Dorothy Forsythe, Helen Goodier and Lieutenants Kingman, Simpson, Lee, Robinson and Wood.

Mrs. Austin, house guest of Mrs. Bennett, was the complimented guest at a bridge given by Mrs. Guyer Monday. Auction was played by Mesdames Morris, Bundell, Bagby, Ryther, Burch, Hampton, Bennett, Austin, Wissner, Monroe, Geary, Rees, Atkins, Henkes, Bell and West. Mesdames Hampton, Rees, Atkins and West won as prizes pretty silk bags with sweetgrass basket bottoms. The Five Hundred Club met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Bell. Prizes were won by Mesdames Wissner and Mitchell, and other members playing were Mesdames Rees, Johnson, Connolly, Atkins, Waldron, Geary, Monroe, Hampton, Burch, Walton, Brooks, Guyer and Richardson. Mrs. Potts has arrived at the Presidio. Mrs. Marrack is away in the mountains for a few days. Mrs. Atkins is giving a luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Austin.

The regular hop was held at the Presidio Club last night and was the usual enjoyable affair. Mrs. Bennett will be hostess at a bridge party for Mrs. Austin to-morrow. Mrs. Morris will make Mrs. Burch guest of honor at a luncheon and matinee party next Monday. Mrs. Roach entertained the last meeting of the 6th Infantry Afternoon Bridge Club, and the Evening Club met with Major and Mrs. Lewis, who had as outside guests Major and Mrs. Lewis, of the Medical Corps, and Capt. and Mrs. Morris. Lieutenant Willis, 6th Inf., detailed with the Aviation Corps, will have station at San Diego. Mrs. Bixler gave a beautiful dinner Thursday for twenty people. Her guests were, besides her brother, Mr. Rothwell Hyde, Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees, Col. and Mrs. J. P. Wissner, Col. and Mrs. Lea Febiger, Major and Mrs. J. L. Knowlton, Major and Mrs. K. J. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Louis S. Chapplear, Dr. and Mrs. Burch, of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Erwin, Miss Morrison and Lieutenants Rieckhoff and Cramer. Major and Mrs. Knowlton were guests for the night of Col. and Mrs. Rees.

Lieut. C. R. Bennett, 17th Inf., is in the city, on his way from the camp of instruction at Pacific Grove to his station. Col. Hamilton Wallace, Q.M.C., in charge of the office of department quartermaster, will go to Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, Camp Yosemite and the Presidio of Monterey for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the business methods of the Quartermaster Corps at the posts named. The six companies of the 6th Infantry that have been at the Fort Barry target range for a month have returned to the Presidio, having made an excellent record. The other six companies of the regiment begin their practice in a day or two. Lieut. R. W. Drury has left the Presidio on his three months' leave. Col. J. P. Wissner, C.A.C., will go to Fort Stevens, Ore., in connection with the annual Artillery practice in the Coast Defenses of the Columbia. Major J. C. Johnson will visit the Columbia River points also as an umpire of the maneuvers. He will also umpire the maneuvers in the Puget Sound District.

The following appointments have been made by Colonel Bell, commanding the 16th Infantry, affecting that command: Lieut. Richard R. Pickering to be adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Lieut. Eugene Robinson, adjutant of the 2d, and Lieut. C. R. W. Morrison, adjutant of the 3d. Lieut. C. K. Nulsen, Q.M., 1st Battalion, remains in command of the regimental mounted detachment, assisted by Lieut. H. C. Fooks, Q.M., 3d Battalion, who will be in command of the Machine-gun Platoon. Lieut. F. C. Rogers remains as quartermaster of the 2d Battalion.

Lieut. H. C. Fooks has returned from a three months' leave spent at his home in Maryland. The annual riding tests for officers stationed at the local posts will begin next month. The field officers taking the test will be divided into two groups, one group riding Sept. 9 to 11, the other from

the 16th to 18th, inclusive. During the test the officers will go into camp at Fort Scott. Lieut. Col. J. M. Arrasmith, 6th Inf., has returned from a long leave and reported for duty.

Col. C. L. Phillips, commanding the San Francisco Coast Defense District, yesterday began his quarterly inspection of all the posts under his command. Lieut. H. N. Munro, stationed at Angel Island, is in the Yosemite Park as guest of Captain Gleaves, 1st Cav. He will be away a week or ten days. The Bachelors' Mess at Angel Island entertained at a luncheon last Thursday for Mrs. Long, Miss Marian Long and Miss Virginia Tobin. Miss Tobin will be the guest of Mrs. Wolvern at Angel Island for a few days.

FOURTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 16, 1913.

Since the last "Notes" from the 4th Infantry, dated July 24, Colonel Paulding and his family have left Galveston. They are now at Fort Crook, Neb., en route to their home in New York. On the evening of July 27 the officers and ladies of the regiment assembled at the Hotel Galvez and Major Switzer, with a very appropriate address, presented Col. and Mrs. Paulding with a loving cup from the 4th Infantry as a sincere token of the high esteem in which they are held by all. The best wishes of the regiment go with them. Col. John H. Beacom has since been promoted and assigned to the 4th Infantry. He has not yet joined.

The regiment has completed its target practice and settled down to routine drills. There are no authentic indications of an immediate departure from this camp. Electric lights have been installed in most of the tents, a great convenience. The Cotton Carnival, Galveston's annual fête, occupied the latter part of July. On July 26 the 4th Infantry, as part of the 5th Brigade, paraded through the city. As another Carnival feature the smooth beach between Fort Crockett and the target range was utilized as a speedway for the automobile races held on July 26, 27 and 28. The turn and finish were near the camp. Famous racing cars from all over the country were entered, and the races furnished three days of great excitement.

On July 28 Major Brewster, Inspector General of the 2d Division, completed his field inspection of the regiment. His problems included every phase of field maneuver, ending with the construction of an elaborate system of field entrenchments. In the middle of July about 100 recruits assigned to the 4th Infantry arrived. They were placed in a quarantine camp apart from the regimental camp for eighteen days, under charge of Lieutenant Kelley. No measles, mumps, etc., developing, on Aug. 10 they were distributed through the regiment. All the companies are now full strength. Lieutenant Hardman has been transferred as battalion adjutant from the 3d to the 1st Battalion.

Captain Howell, Lieutenants Manley and Smith have returned from leaves spent at Fort Worth, Fort Snelling and Omaha, respectively. Captain Nesbitt, Lieutenants Hodges, Thorneil and Brown are now absent on leave. Lieutenant Thorneil is now on his honeymoon. Lieutenant Kelley is going to California in a few days on leave. Mesdames Dale, Nuttman, Coleman, Mills and Weeks have gone North and East to their respective homes to visit during the heat of August and September, so the number of 4th Infantry ladies now in Galveston is greatly reduced. On Aug. 3 Major Switzer gave a dinner to the officers and ladies of the 1st Battalion in honor of the twentieth anniversary of his wedding. He toasted his wife, 1,000 miles away in Nebraska, very loyally and prettily. The collation was served in the mess tent of the 1st Battalion at high noon, and the function was a great success.

The authorities who make and spread rumors have not been very busy of late, except that a "packing up drill," ordered by Colonel Taggart last Wednesday, spread a report through the brigade that the 4th Infantry had been ordered to board a transport for Mexico.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Aug. 15, 1913.

After a week in camp Lieut. J. M. Cummins left Aug. 9 for Mobile. General Davis accompanied him to Houston. We were all glad to see "Mike" again. Among the charming guests in camp this week were Mesdames Cecil, Magruder and Gunster and Miss Helen Gunster.

Captains Major and Peyton, Lieutenants Lonergan and Arnold and Messrs. Compton, Davis, Grosa and Price, of Galveston, were dinner hosts at Oyster Friday evening for Mrs. Compton, the Misses Sykes, Cooper, Simpson and Davis, of Galveston; Mrs. Sullivan, of San Antonio, and Miss Price, of Dallas. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour. The same evening at Oyster a number of officers of the regiment gave a supper in honor of Lieut. J. M. Cummins, the guest of his father-in-law, General Davis. The hosts were General Davis, Captains Reese, Doster and Sheldon, and Lieutenants Pearce, Griswold, Ford, Cook and Landis. After supper the two parties combined and had a jolly time.

Captains Major and Morrow and Lieutenants Pearce and Ford attended the Oleaner dance last Saturday. Lieutenant Pearce also journeyed to Galveston last night for the Galvez dance. Lieut. C. M. Blackford, after a long sojourn in the division hospital, suffering from knee trouble, has been returned to duty. Lieutenant Denson has received notice he will go on foreign service next fall.

The dance given Wednesday by the 26th Infantry was a great success. The grounds near division headquarters were arranged to represent a section of Paris, France. Passing under the grand entrance arch, on top of which the electric sign "Aloha," in large letters, shone brightly, the eye met

the regimental crest painted on a large shield, draped with the flag. Inside was the Moulin Rouge, its wings revolving rapidly and its color of Turkey red harmonizing with the other decorations. It was fifty feet high—a beautiful reproduction. In front was a platform where a cabaret dance was staged in the glare of hundreds of electric lights. There was a waterfall, a lovers' lane, flirtation walk (not patronized), the German rathskeiler, presided over by General Von Grippenkerl, an open-air garden and other attractions too numerous to mention. Small tables were placed in the garden for the convenience of guests and the dance pavilion (without a roof) was crowded while the excellent band played popular music. A course supper was served later, after which professional dancers showed us the real way to dance the tango and the Texas Tommy. In the receiving line were Colonel Bullard, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Major and Mrs. L. A. Fuller and Capt. L. C. Kilbourne. The guests were all the officers and ladies of the division and many friends from out of town. In spite of rain that interrupted the proceedings on two occasions and threatened to swamp them again, everything passed off as planned and we all had one of the best times we can remember.

The polo team last Sunday defeated the International Champions (commonly known as the "I.C.s.") by a score of 4½ to 1½, in spite of new and strong players on the "I.C.s." The regiment was represented by Captain Peyton and Lieutenants Arnold, Lonergan and Griswold (captain). Captain Peyton has decided to purchase another pony.

It has been rainy and cloudy of late, with thunder storms and dust storms. The coolness, however, has been acceptable to all. On Aug. 8 we had a terrific dust and rain storm. Vision was interrupted after fifty yards. Fortunately, however, the 18th is on the bay shore and suffered much less than those troops in the interior of camp.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Aug. 17, 1913.

Sunday evening (Aug. 10) was marked by the thrilling capture by Capt. John D. Long of a burglar at the quarters of Captain Huggins. Captain Long, while calling at Dr. Huggins's quarters, was aroused by a scream, and seizing from the wall a double edged kris, present to Dr. Huggins by the Sultan of Sulu, dashed into the hall in time to see a man endeavoring to escape through the pantry window. Captain Long threw himself upon the prowler, who with a howl of terror fled to the attic, hotly pursued by the intrepid Captain. The burglar threw himself into a closet and concealed himself among some ladies' gowns hanging therein. Captain Long hastily locked the closet door and, until the arrival of the post guard, stood with shining kris pressed against the keyhole, through which could be seen the terrified and protruding eye of the now thoroughly subdued villain. The prowler was discovered to be none other than Dr. Huggins's best trusted and devoted orderly.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walker's Sunday supper guests were Capt. and Mrs. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. Cass. Monday Captain Long entertained Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Miss Lowe, Miss Colladay and Lieutenant Henry at dinner. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Musser entertained in honor of her mother, Mrs. Krag, with auction bridge. Those who played were Mesdames McKenney, Arnold, Habegger, Talbot, Krag, Scott, Cass, Huggins, Sichel, Fuller, Hartnett and Miss Palm. Later several arrived for tea; Misses Fuller, Elliott, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Colladay, Mrs. and Miss Trumbo, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Craig, Miss Lowe, Miss Palm, Mrs. Cass and Mrs. Fuller received prizes.

Captain McKenney left Tuesday for Fort Leavenworth, to enter the year's class for the School of the Line. Mrs. McKenney and children will follow later. Major and Mrs. Hartnett gave a pretty dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Sichel, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Fuller and Lieutenant Smith.

Captain Long's fine polo pony died Tuesday. He was one of the best ponies in the team. His loss will be a great handicap to the team in the coming tournament at Colorado Springs. The polo team expects to leave about the 20th of the month and are practicing hard. The lineup will be: 1, Lieutenant Smith; 2, Lieutenant Talbot; 3, Lieutenant Scott; 4, Captain Long; with Mr. Grimes as substitute.

Capt. and Mrs. Lowe's dinner guests on Wednesday were Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. Habegger. After dinner Captain Lowe took the ladies for a ride in his new auto. Miss Powder and Miss Paddock returned from Major Johnson's ranch on Wednesday after a visit of several days. Captain Long gave a bowling party Wednesday evening for Miss Fuller, Miss Colladay, Miss Ralph, Miss Symmonds, Miss Powder, Miss Paddock, Miss Lowe, Lieutenants Henry, Grimes, Smith, Lutz and Simpson and Miss McKenney. After bowling and dancing in the gymnasium supper was served at Captain Long's quarters. Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Craig gave an informal dance in their quarters for Miss Fuller, Miss Colladay, Miss Powder, Miss Paddock, Miss Ralph, Miss Symmonds, Mrs. McKenney, Mr. Symmonds, Mr. Elliott, Lieutenants Grimes, Henry, Lutz, Simpson, Smith and Captain Long.

Capt. and Mrs. Arnold gave a very pretty dinner for Major and Mrs. Hartnett, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Lowe's dinner guests on Thursday were Col. and Mrs. Sichel, Mrs. Fuller and Miss Fuller. Friday evening Mrs. McKenney had two tables of bridge for Mrs. Krag, Dr. and Mrs. Maser, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot. Mrs. Talbot had high score, Mrs. Krag second.

Miss Mable Lowe left Saturday for Fort D. A. Russell, where she will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Morey during frontier week. Dr. Trumbo is in Denver for a few days during the Knights Templars Conclave. There was an officers' hop Saturday night, after which Mrs. Huggins gave a supper for Major and Mrs. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. Cass, Major and Mrs. Hartnett, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. McKenney, Misses Symmonds, Ralph, Colladay, Powder, Paddock, Mr. Randson, Lieutenants Grimes, Smith, Henry, Lutz, Simpson and Captain Long. Adna Arnold had a dinner Saturday for her young friends in honor of her birthday. The guests were Elbert Craig, James Hebecker, Elizabeth Walker and Bob Lowe.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 16, 1913.

Capt. Edward W. Hartmann, Q.M.C., arrived Thursday from Washington, D.C., to inspect the sites for the new officers' quarters, barracks and stables to be erected in the enlargement of the garrison from a squadron to a regimental post. The best style of quarters for this locality, it is thought, will be on the bungalow order. Thirty sets of officers' quarters will be needed.

Mrs. W. E. Clark has returned to the garrison after an absence of several months in the East. Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Barry entertained last week at the Valley Inn with an informal dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond S. Bamberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward R. Coppock, Lieuts. K. G. Eastham and M. W. Nicholson. Mrs. J. M. Lewis, wife of Captain Lewis, 13th Cav., who is stationed at Anapre, N.M., was the guest in El Paso for a few days this week of Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney.

Col. Juan Doral, of the Constitutional army of Mexico, who was arrested last week and confined at this post, was released this week by order of Gen. Hugh L. Scott, commanding the brigade at this garrison.

Capt. and Mrs. Dorsey Cullen had an informal gathering the other evening complimentary to Miss Virginia Stewart, of El Paso, and for Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Stewart, Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Col. Frank West, Major and Mrs. John S. Winn, Miss Helen Winn, Major and Mrs. W. E. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Walter F. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Roger S. Fitch, Capt. E. D. Scott, Mrs. James M. Burroughs, Lieuts. F. M. Andrews, J. S. Mooney and Selwyn D. Smith.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry A. Meyer, Jr., Sig. Corps, have taken a suite in the Marguerite, in El Paso. Mrs. J. M. Lewis, who is with her husband, Captain Lewis, 13th Cav.,

at Anapre, N.M., entertained a party of ladies from this post and from El Paso Monday at the ranch where they are stationed with a bridge party, the guests going out from the city by automobile. A delicious luncheon was served. Those present were Mesdames J. F. Williams, U. S. Stewart, Charles N. Barney, W. N. Fraser, W. N. Hensley, Walters, Davis, Charles G. Harvey, Claiborne Adams, Smith, B. B. Hyer and Miss Alice King.

An informal supper was given Wednesday by Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney complimentary to Miss Alice King, sister of Mrs. Charles G. Harvey. After supper the party went to the Country Club, where they enjoyed dancing. Present: Misses King, Glen Adams, Mrs. J. M. Lewis, Capt. Harry N. Coates, Capt. Aubrey Lippincott and Lieut. G. N. Finch. Lieut. Malcolm Nicholson gave a dinner at the Valley Inn Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Stewart, Misses Hilda Sauer, Virginia Stewart, Lieut. Kenna G. Eastham and Lieut. Otto E. Schultz.

Troop C, 13th Cavalry, under command of Capt. Thomas Corcoran, gave a demonstration of a theoretical war problem this week on the foothills near the smelter. Troop B, 2d Cavalry, under Capt. R. Reaney, has returned from several months' patrol duty at Clinton, Texas; it was relieved by Troop H, under 1st Lieut. G. F. Bailey. A number of the enlisted men of the 2d and 13th Cavalries purchased their discharge from the Army this week. Troop M, 13th Cavalry, under Capt. Harry N. Coates, which has been on patrol duty on the Rio Grande near El Paso for the last month, joined the remainder of the regiment at Columbus, N.M., this week.

Ninety-nine recruits were assigned to duty with the 2d Cavalry this week from Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Aug. 10, 1913.

The Fort Morgan team won both baseball games last Sunday, the "Plateau" team, of Mobile, being defeated in the first game, with a score of 8 to 2, and the team from Foley, Ala., in the second game, with a score of 12 to 2. On Sunday, Lieutenants Smith and Jones were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Geere. Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Donald returned to Mobile Monday after a ten days' visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow.

Major and Mrs. Burgess on Tuesday gave an attractive dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Garcia, Dr. Boggess, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieutenant Smith and Dr. Laughlin. Lieutenant Cunningham returned Thursday after spending Wednesday in Mobile. A keg party was given Thursday evening by Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey, when all the garrison was invited in to meet Mrs. McCaskey's sister, Miss Hoover, of Lancaster, Pa. With singing, music and dancing there was amusement for everyone, and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent by all.

Major and Mrs. Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. Donald and Dr. Boggess were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow Saturday at a dinner given in celebration of Lieutenant Barlow's fifth anniversary at Fort Morgan, and also of Mr. Donald's birthday. The same evening the officers and ladies of the post gave a delightful dance at the Quarantine Station, at which sandwiches were served and a small keg of beer was on tap. With the steamer Holabird laid up for repairs and the steamer Forse cleaning boilers, we will be without a boat for a few days, and consequently cut off from the world.

Ord. Sergt. R. Bonner, retired, and Mrs. Bonner are guests of their daughter, Mrs. Crank, wife of Engineer Crank.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Aug. 17, 1913.

Lieutenant Smith was a recent host of the garrison at an enjoyable keg party. Major and Mrs. Burgess had as guests at supper Monday Mr. and Mrs. Donald and Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow; later in the evening a game of rum was enjoyed. We were all glad to see the steamer Forse arrive Tuesday afternoon, as we had had no boat nor any communication with town for several days. Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow entertained informally at a rum party Tuesday night for Major and Mrs. Burgess and Mr. and Mrs. Donald.

The Misses Webb and Bessie Beatty, of Mobile, have been guests of Miss Mary for several days, the latter returning to Mobile Saturday. The enlisted men's dance was well attended by their friends from Mobile; supper was served for the guests at the post exchange before they returned to town. Mr. and Mrs. Donald, who have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow for several days, returned to Mobile Thursday.

A delightful evening was enjoyed by the officers and ladies of the post Thursday, when they were invited in by Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey to drink to Lieutenant McCaskey's good health at a keg party, which was given in celebration of his birthday. A dinner was given Friday by Capt. and Mrs. Garcia for Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Dr. Boggess, Dr. Laughlin, Lieutenants Smith and Cunningham.

Messrs. Heber and Howard Newsome left Friday for Daphne, Ala., with the Fort Morgan baseball team, where they will play several games. The post band left the same day for Daphne.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 16, 1913.

The annual encampment of the 3d Regiment, Wyoming National Guard, began early in August on the Fort Russell reservation, near the target range in plain view of the post, and will continue until Aug. 20. The team to go to the national competition at Camp Perry, Ohio, has already been selected. Regimental drills are held each day, and a band concert every afternoon. Scores of automobile parties visit the camp daily, the majority going out to the band concerts. Capt. V. K. Hart, U.S.A., retired, the Adjutant General of the state of Wyoming, is in command of the camp.

Mrs. Stephen Morris and daughter, Miss Morris, left last Sunday morning for their home in the East. The Saturday evening previous to their departure Miss Morris gave a dinner at the Plains Hotel for the Misses Berry, the Misses Jones, Miss Sterling and Mrs. Morris. Mr. Jack McDonald, after a two weeks' stay here with his brother, Lieut. Joe McDonald, left Fort Russell to join friends at Highland Park, and later will go to Fort Sheridan for a short time to visit friends. Mrs. Lewis S. Morey, from Fort Robinson, Neb., has joined Captain Morey here and will remain until Captain Morey's troop is ordered back to Fort Robinson. On Wednesday of last week Mrs. Elizabeth Kieffer and daughter, Mary, motored to Denver with friends and returned to the post late Thursday. Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson entertained informally at dinner on Thursday, Aug. 7, for Mrs. Rockwell, of Cheyenne, and Capt. Francis Le J. Parker. Mrs. Penrose, wife of Dr. Penrose, M.R.C., and infant daughter, arrived last week from Philadelphia.

Capt. Charles H. Errington, 11th Inf., spent several days here recently, en route to Denver, to attend the Knight Templar Conclave. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Errington were hosts at a dinner for a number of their friends from Cheyenne. On the evening following Lieut. George A. Trumbo gave a dinner at the Plains Hotel in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Errington. Mr. and Mrs. Peabody, of Cheyenne, entertained at dinner Aug. 9, in honor of their son, Cadet Hume Peabody, who is home on furlough from West Point. Their guests were Miss Lucy Berry, Miss Helen Berry, from the post, and Miss Muriel Guy, Mr. Verling Hart and Mr. Harold, from the city.

An informal hop was given on Saturday evening in the administration building. Delicious punch was served; also sandwiches and coffee. Among those present were Major and Mrs. James A. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Errington, Dr. and Mrs. Sanford W. French, Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson, Mrs. Matthew C. Smith, the Misses Berry, Orrison, Pickering, Nelson, Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, Lieut. George A. Trumbo and Lieut. Joe McDonald, and a number from Cheyenne.

A charmingly appointed dinner was given by Major and Mrs. James A. Cole on Saturday prior to the hop. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Lewis S. Morey, Capt. and Mrs. Harold McC. Snyder and Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, from Washington, D.C. Mrs. George E. Abbott, of Cheyenne, gave an

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enjoyable auction bridge party on Friday afternoon for Mesdames Abner Pickering, James A. Cole, Hunter B. Nelson, Thomas T. Frissell, Edgar A. Myer, Elizabeth Kieffer and John D. Gill. A dainty course supper was served. Mrs. Frissell won a pretty cheese plate with silver trimmings and Mrs. Nelson a silver lemon fork.

Dr. Clarence E. Lauderdale, D.S., arrived in the post last week and will remain here for twenty days.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 17, 1913.

Lieut. R. C. Taylor has received orders to leave Jefferson Barracks Sept. 1, to join his regiment, the 20th Infantry, at Fort Douglas, Utah. Mrs. Taylor will be greatly missed not only at Jefferson Barracks, but in St. Louis society, where as Miss Katherine Kauffman she was exceedingly popular. Col. T. U. Raymond has arrived in St. Louis, relieving Major Louis Brechemin, jr., at the Medical Supply Depot. Colonel Raymond was accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Gertrude Raymond. They have taken apartments at the Usonia.

Capt. F. G. Lawton has been detailed as paymaster for Jefferson Barracks. Mr. A. C. Morton, son of Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, retired, has arrived to act as pay clerk. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burren entertained Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury at supper at the Liederkranz Club, St. Louis, on Sunday. Later the party motored to the Sunset Inn.

Monday Mrs. T. W. Griffith gave a farewell supper and card party for Cadet Marion Jones, U.S.M.A. Other guests were Miss Ethel Jones, Miss Hester Nolan, Miss Aileen Griffith, Miss Blanche Nolan, Mr. Henry Jones, Mr. James Nolan and Mr. Frank Lawton. Miss Hester Nolan won the ladies' prize, Mr. James Nolan the gentlemen's prize and Miss Ethel Jones the consolation.

Tuesday the Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Charles Farmer's. Present: Mesdames T. W. Griffith, J. M. Kennedy, F. G. Lawton, A. E. Williams, H. G. Humphries, J. M. Holmes, F. H. Burr and J. A. McAlister. Prizes were won by Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Lawton. Capt. A. M. Wetherill left Jefferson Barracks on Wednesday. He will spend ten days in New York city and at Narragansett Pier. Capt. G. V. Rukke, M.C., has returned from Jacksonville, Ill., where he presented "The Typhoid Vaccination" topic before the Medical Societies of Cass and Morgan counties, Ill.

Lieut. J. R. Starkey, who accompanied a detachment of men to El Paso, returned to Jefferson Barracks on Wednesday. Mrs. Starkey, who in the absence of her husband was the guest of her parents, Gen. and Mrs. J. A. Kress, of St. Louis, has also returned to the post. On Wednesday Lieut. W. W. Merrill returned from Peoria, Ill., where he has spent ten days on temporary recruit duty. On Aug. 20 he will leave for Texas City with a detachment of recruits. During her husband's absence Mrs. Merrill will visit relatives in Ohio.

On Wednesday morning Cadet Marion Jones left Jefferson Barracks, where he has been spending his furlough with his parents. After a fortnight spent at Blue Point, L.I., with his aunt, Mrs. J. C. Medd, he will return to West Point. Mr. Frank Lawton, son of Capt. F. G. Lawton, entertained the young people with a watermelon party on Thursday evening. Present: Miss Ethel Jones, Miss Hester Nolan, Miss

Aileen Griffith, Miss Blanche Nolan, Mr. Henry Jones and Mr. James Nolan.

Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton entertained at supper on Saturday for Major and Mrs. F. M. Kennedy, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, jr., Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey, Lieut. W. W. Merrill, Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr motored to Sunset Inn for supper on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Mrs. T. W. Griffith made up the party. Lieut. F. H. Burr has been detailed to take the place of Lieut. R. C. Taylor as post exchange officer, athletic officer, and to take charge of the mess hall and the post library.

Capt. Stanley H. Ford, 27th Inf., on leave, was a visitor at Jefferson Barracks. He is on his way to join his regiment at Texas City. Captain Ford was formerly post quartermaster here.

Last week a little daughter, Anna Eleanor, was born to the wife of Post Commissary Sergeant Haider. First Class Sergt. H. J. Silger, S.C., telegraph operator at Jefferson Barracks for a year, has departed for Fort Omaha, Neb.

On Sunday afternoon the Nicholson Grocery Company played the post team, the latter winning by a score of 7 to 2.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Aug. 18, 1913.

Mrs. Robert S. Abernathy, of Washington, and Miss Mary Norton, of Stamford, Conn., have been guests of honor at numerous social functions during their visit to Mrs. Sarraat, at Fort Totten. On Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 6, Mrs. Tilton gave an informal bridge party in their honor, inviting Mesdames Cooper, Feeter, Brigham, Mitchell and Miss Owen, of Washington. The prize of the afternoon was won by Mrs. Abernathy. On Wednesday night Mrs. Sarraat invited Mrs. White, Mrs. Headley, Mrs. Brigham and Mrs. Feeter to meet her guests at cards. Mrs. White gave a luncheon on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Abernathy and Miss Norton, other guests being Mesdames Sarraat, Brigham and Feeter.

Mrs. Cross gave a pretty auction bridge party on Aug. 8 for Mesdames Mitchell, Abernathy, Cooper, Feeter, Lane, Huntington, Gillespie, Wildrick, Fenton, Hawley, Tilton, Rutherford, Bishop, Miss Owen, of Washington; Miss Norton, of Stamford, and Miss Aldridge, who is the house guest of Mrs. Lane. Prizes were won by Mesdames Mitchell, Gillespie, Huntington and Miss Aldridge. Later Mesdames White, Sarraat and Brigham came in for the delicious supper served.

Miss Annie Wheeler, guest of her brother, Major Joseph Wheeler, jr., has been ill ever since her arrival last week. Mrs. Cropley, of Washington, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. P. W. Huntington. Mrs. Headley left Saturday for the White Mountains, to join her husband and her son, Chaplain I. H. B. Headley, and Mr. Dorrance Headley. Miss Alice Weddell, of New Orleans, La., spent the week-end with her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. J. V. White.

On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Mettler gave a picnic in their motorboat, making a trip up the Sound. While in Pelham Bay they were caught in the violent storm which did so much damage in that locality. The waves dashed in the boat, drenched its occupants, put out the engine and caused them a very bad half hour, though they escaped without serious injury. In the party were Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut.

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Saturday was the day of returns from the mighty war ended at New London and Newport on Friday night and the fighters were allowed to once more join their families. Those returning were Colonel White, Majors Landon, Sarraff and Wheeler, Lieutenants Wildrick, Holmer and Lane. Major W. R. Smith and Major R. S. Abernathy stopped over with Major Sarraff en route to Washington, Major and Mrs. Abernathy leaving for their home on Sunday night.

Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Brigham entertained at supper for Major and Mrs. Abernathy, Major and Mrs. Sarraff, Miss Norton and Captain Cooper. Colonel Cronkhite left Monday for Fort Wright, to be present at the target practice of the troops from the post. Major Landon left on Tuesday, to be umpire at the practice of the Portland Harbor District. Miss Patterson, daughter of Col. R. H. Patterson, U.S.A., retired, spent several days this week with Mrs. Meade Wildrick. Miss Norton, who has been visiting the Sarraffs, left Tuesday for Stamford. Miss Vivian Sarraff arrived Thursday to visit her brother and sister, Major and Mrs. Sarraff.

The past few days the post has been so infested with mosquitos that it has been almost impossible to accomplish any work out of doors. They are believed to have blown in during the last wind storm, as all former breeding places around have been drained and oiled and the post has heretofore this summer been singularly free from the pests, which now invade it in swarms.

Mrs. Gillespie entertained delightfully at bridge Aug. 14. A delicious repast was served in the dining room, Mrs. Hawley and Mrs. Cooper presiding at the table, and the prizes going to Mrs. Feeter, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Holmer. Other guests were Mesdames White, Sarraff, Fenton, Wildrick, Lane, Brigham, Steele, Rutherford, Cross, Fenton, Huntington and Miss Patterson, of Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Charles H. Patterson, who has been spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rushmore, at Woodbury Falls, N.Y., spent several days this week at home with Captain Patterson.

Capt. and Mrs. Brigham were hosts at a supper party on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Mrs. Dunn and Mrs. Young. Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Owen and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer were guests at dinner with Capt. and Mrs. Bishop on Sunday. Colonel White and Major Sarraff left to-day to inspect the Coast Artillery on the New England coast.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 16, 1913.

A most brilliant affair was the garden party Friday evening at which Col. and Mrs. Irons entertained their friends from town as well as all the officers and ladies of the garrison and Colonels Chamberlain and Day, from Washington. The whole place, the Commanding Officer's quarters, the grounds surrounding it and the beautiful little park across the way, with its miniature fountain, presented a scene of enchantment, the gay lights, the music, the magnificence of the gold braid and the beauty of the evening gowns, with the soft radiance of the moonlight over all, making the place unbelievably beautiful. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Irons in the drawing room of their home, where huge bowls of brass brought from the Orient were filled with goldenglow and gorgeous sunflowers, while smaller hanging receptacles held quantities of golden-yellow snapdragons. In the dining room deep maroon-colored sweet peas filled the central part of the table, which was lighted both from the maroon-colored dome above and from numerous green-shaded candleabra. Green tea and light variegated sweet peas added to the beauty of the scene. The dance floor was built on a spacious platform near the band stand in the park by the lake. Strings of colored lights were hung through all the trees and a long double line of them extended from the door of the Commanding Officer's quarters to the edge of the lake. Surrounding the lake was a row of Japanese lanterns in tri-color, while around the dance floor was a double row of red lanterns. The band alternated a program of splendid dance music with beautiful concert numbers. Besides this music, the Troubadours wandered around through the grounds, rendering their music and singing the Hawaiian melodies, with which the Army people are all familiar.

A delicious supper was served in the dining room through all the evening, but liquid refreshments and smoking materials were to be found under a marquee on the lawn nearby, and punch bowls were placed convenient for the dancers. In one corner of the grounds was a huge Japanese parasol, under which hung lanterns of red, and here were seated three gypsies, revealing the future of the curious. Across the lake, in sight of the dancers, was a great blazing bonfire, which added much to the merriment of the evening and gave a still more gala air to the scene. All the guests were in the most elaborate evening dress, the hostess wearing a magnificent gown of green spangled gauze, and all the officers their special evening full dress.

At the Country Club last evening Capt. and Mrs. Estes entertained at dinner for Miss Dorothy Graves, Miss Cartwright, Miss Josephine McClellan, Captain Shipp, Lieut. W. G. Weaver, Lieutenant Hall and Capt. and Mrs. John De Witt. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale also had a party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. J. N. McIlroy, of Ohio; Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin P. Nicklin and Lieut. and Mrs. Henry M. Nelly. Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Charles Miller included Dr. Walson, Lieutenant Underwood and his sister and Fred Perkins. Miss Annie Rolfe Adams, whose marriage to Lieut. William C. Stoll will take place in the early fall, was the guest of honor at a beautifully appointed tea on Thursday, given by Mrs. B. F. Forbes. Miss Myra Albaugh and Mrs. W. D. Prosser presided at the tea table and Miss Elizabeth Prosser and Miss Bernice Hall assisted in serving.

Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Foreman gave a dinner Friday in compliment to Col. John L. Chamberlain, of the War College, at Washington, and Lieut. Col. Frederick R. Day, the other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin P. Nicklin, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale, Miss Lucile Francke and George Harris Smith. Dr. John H. Hess, of Fort Denison, who has been at the Northern forts on duty, is back at Fort Douglas on a month's leave. Dr. and Mrs. Hess and their family are settled in their new quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin P. Nicklin have moved into No. 7. Miss Elizabeth Underwood is down from Logan, visiting her brother, having come down for the garden party given by Col. and Mrs. Irons.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick R. Palmer will soon be settled in their new quarters at No. 24. Dr. Charles Walson and his fiancée, Miss Bonnie Miller, have been guests of honor at numerous affairs in the past few days since the return of the regiment from the summer camp. Mrs. Henry M. Nelly took a party of friends out to the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon, where the regiment was encamped, and served luncheon to some of the officers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur C. Dalton will take the quarters heretofore occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. George F. N. Dailey. Capt. Morton F. Smith and his mother have motored up to Brighton to spend the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. W. Mon-

tagne Ferry at their mountain cottage there. Miss Amie Hemeway, of Jackson, Miss., is a guest at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar N. Coffey.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. McIlroy, of Ohio, are at the post visiting their daughter, Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale. Miss Josephine McClellan is at the post visiting Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton for a few weeks. Major Clarence J. Hanley is back after a stay of several weeks on the coast.

FORT WARD.

Fort Ward, Wash., Aug. 11, 1913.

Miss Amy Jackson and Master Walter Bishop, of Oakland, Cal., guests of Capt. and Mrs. Greenough for two months, returned to their home last Friday. Mrs. Hugh J. Knerr, of Fort Casey, spent several days last week with Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith.

Capt. and Mrs. Greenough entertained at their quarters on Friday evening, after the moving picture show, in honor of Miss Jackson. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. William Redfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George de Steiguer, Miss Edith Redfield, Lieut. Oscar C. Warner and Miss Esther Redfield. Mrs. George de Steiguer, of South Beach, entertained delightfully at luncheon and bridge on Wednesday, complimentary to Miss Jackson.

In the Sunday baseball game between the Fort Lawton team and the 150th Company team the visitors won, 12 to 8. The new parade ground is now finished and will be in good condition for ball games next spring.

Miss Edna Reed, of Toledo, Ohio, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Walter Smith, for several months, has returned to her home. Lieut. Oscar C. Warner entertained at dinner at the Washington Hotel recently in honor of Miss Reed and Miss Jackson. Other guests included Capt. and Mrs. Greenough and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith. Lieut. Philip B. Peyton, of Fort Lawton, was dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Greenough on Sunday.

The enlisted men of the 150th Company gave a dance in the amusement hall on Wednesday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Greenough entertained last Monday evening with a Welsh rabbit party for Dr. and Mrs. Charles Stearns, Mrs. Powers, Miss Amy Jackson, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith and Lieut. O. C. Warner. Mrs. Smith entertained this afternoon for the Misses Redfield, of South Beach.

FORT LISCOM.

Fort Liscom, Alaska, Aug. 5, 1913.

The U.S.S. Maryland left Valdez Bay July 26 for Cordova, and from thence to the southern part of the United States. The sudden departure of the cruiser caused much regret to the entire garrison. The Ladies' Lilly Bridge Club met July 30 with Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil. Those playing were Mrs. Weeks, Miss Troup, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. von Schrader, Mrs. Whitley, Mrs. Payne and Mrs. O'Neil. The bridge club meeting last week, on account of the many preparations for the Harrison-Floyd wedding, was postponed until Saturday evening. Mrs. V. A. Payne, of Valdez, was hostess. High score for July was made by Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader.

Lieut. and Mrs. Louis A. Kunzig gave an attractive dinner in honor of Lieut. Glen E. Edgerston and his guest, Lieut. James G. Steese, July 31. The same evening Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader were hosts at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Dalton and their mother, Mrs. Fuller. After the dinner parties the guests enjoyed the entertainment held at the post gymnasium. Miss Grace V. Bonne, ventriloquist and impersonator, who is touring Southern Alaska, gave the performance under the auspices of the post exchange. The program consisted of a number of recitations and a small playlet, "The Woman Next Door," in which Miss Bonner impersonated the several different characters.

The band was well filled, most of the officers and ladies were present, and a large number of the men attended. The launch Lieut. C. V. Donaldson left early Saturday morning for a trip down to Long Bay, Alaska. Capt. William A. Carleton, in command, Lieut. Robert G. Sherrard and the men of Company G will remain at Long Bay for ten days' field service. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks entertained a number of their friends with a driving trip, in buckboards, out to the canyon to spend the day, Aug. 3. Robert Weeks, the young son of Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks, celebrated his eighth birthday on Saturday afternoon with a birthday party for his many little friends. Delicious refreshments were served and the afternoon was spent playing games.

Fort Liscom, Alaska, Aug. 9, 1913.

The Ladies' Lilly Bridge Club met Aug. 6 with Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader. Playing were Mesdames O'Neil, Weeks, Dalton, Whitley, Walker, Payne, Sullivan and Miss Troup, who made high score. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. Floyd left for Seattle on the Sampson, after a pleasant little visit as guests of Col. and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil. They go later to Fort Davis, Alaska, for station. Their departure is keenly regretted by all.

The headquarters band from Fort Seward arrived on the Mariposa. The band marched off the steamer playing stirringly the regimental "Hail, hail, the gang's all here." The band has been eagerly expected and great pleasure is anticipated during its two months' stay here. A band concert is scheduled for Saturday afternoon, Aug. 9, in the band stand in front of Col. Joseph P. O'Neil's quarters.

Mrs. Sam Blum, of Valdez, is giving a series of card parties, the first one on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 6. From the garrison were Mrs. William A. Carleton and Mrs. Louis A. Kunzig. Mrs. Meyer Blum is also giving a series of "Lilly" parties. Among those present on Friday afternoon were Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Robert L. Weeks and Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard.

Col. Joseph P. O'Neil has received orders to Fort Michael for duty. Col. and Mrs. O'Neil will be deeply missed by their many friends. The Donaldson made an all-day trip down to Columbia Glacier on Thursday. Participating in the trip were Colonel O'Neil, Miss Troup, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Weeks and some friends from Valdez. The glacier was "working" large pieces of ice kept breaking off and falling with a roar into the water underneath, and the sight was most impressive.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 1, 1913.

Gen. and Mrs. Macomb were hosts for the Evening Bridge Club on Saturday. The members of the club include Gen. and Mrs. M. M. Macomb, Major and Mrs. W. P. Wooten, Major and Mrs. B. F. Cheatham, Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. George Turner, Lieut. and Mrs. Homer Preston, Capt. and Mrs. George H. Jamerson and Civil Engr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Gayler. On Friday Gen. and Mrs. Funston entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Edward J. Timberlake, British Consul and Mrs. Rentiers, Major E. V. Smith and Lieutenant Ball.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. P. Jackson gave a Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Major E. V. Smith, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Cooke, Capt. and Mrs. E. K. Massee, Major H. O. Williams and Lieutenant Sylvester. Lieut. and Mrs. Jackson gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of Col. and Mrs. J. G. Galbraith, of the Cavalry, and for Col. and Mrs. Francis H. French, Miss Emma Cooley and Lieut. Philip J. Lauber.

Col. and Mrs. French entertained at dinner on Saturday preceding the informal hop at Fort Shafter. Their guests included Lieut. and Mrs. William Kay, Lieut. and Mrs. F. P. Jackson, Miss Emma Cooley and Lieutenant Lauber. Mrs. Frederick H. Cooke was hostess for the Fort Shafter Bridge Club on Thursday, there being three tables in all. The first prize was awarded Mrs. Roe, the second Mrs. Peter Marquart. Mrs. William Kay and Mrs. Peter E. Marquart, house guests of Mrs. Charles Denner at Schofield Barracks, were guests of honor at a large and delightful card party. Nine tables were included in all, the first and second prizes being awarded to Miss Lucy Gilbert and Mrs. Marquart. The consolation prize went to Mrs. Leonard W. Prunty.

Major and Mrs. Arthur S. Conklin gave a charming dinner

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on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Peter Marquart, Lieut. and Mrs. William Kay, Miss Ruth Henry and Lieutenant Ball. Col. and Mrs. Frederick B. Reynolds were guests of honor at dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Larry MacAfee at their home on Kalili road. Other guests were Major J. A. Penn and Lieut. Percy Deshon.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Matthews gave an enjoyable hop supper last Saturday for Mrs. H. M. Hepburn, Miss Mary O'Brien, Miss Marie Van Holt, Miss Elizabeth Ferrier, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin Watkins, Dr. L. Mudd, Lieut. L. Sylvester, Lieut. William Rose, Lieut. Carl Hardigg and Lieut. G. M. Halloran. Mrs. George H. Jamerson, of Fort Shafter, gave an informal card party Saturday afternoon for Mrs. William Wooten, Mrs. Ernest S. Gayler, Mrs. Daniel M. Appel, Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln, Mrs. W. P. Gibson, Mrs. Tower and Mrs. Paul B. Malone.

Major E. V. Smith was host at a delightful dinner last Saturday at the Young Hotel. After dinner the party motored out to the Country Club. Major Smith's guests were Lieut. and Mrs. F. P. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Watkins, Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln and Miss Emma Cooley. Recent arrivals at Fort Shafter are Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan and their two attractive daughters. Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Cooke and Miss Gamble have moved to Fort Shafter and are occupying the former quarters of Major Kennedy. Lieut. N. G. Campanole has transferred from the 1st Infantry, at Schofield Barracks, to the 2d Infantry, at Fort Shafter. At present Lieutenant Campanole is the guest of Major E. V. Smith, pending his assignment to quarters.

Mrs. Otto B. Rosenbaum, of Fort Shafter, was hostess for eight tables of bridge yesterday in honor of Mrs. F. A. Tower, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. George H. Jamerson. First prize, a half a dozen Canton china plates, was awarded to Mrs. Roe; the second, a large tray, going to Mrs. R. C. McDonald, of Fort Kamehameha. Mrs. Tower received a dainty little fan as guest prize. After the games many other ladies came in for tea. The guests included Mesdames G. F. Jamerson, Paul B. Malone, Frederick H. Cooke, Peter E. Marquart, Robert McCleave, W. R. Gibson, Roe, Benjamin Watkins, A. J. Booth, E. A. Shuttlerworth, L. O. Matthews, Charles S. Lincoln, James E. Bell, Frederick A. Barker, William P. Wooten, M. M. Graham, E. Schlanser, B. O. Mahaffey, R. C. McDonald, Jones, F. S. Besson, Larry B. McAfee, Cleveland C. Gee, Mrs. John R. Matheson, A. B. Owens, William Kay, Daniel M. Appel and the Misses Lenihan.

Capt. and Mrs. Cutts gave a delightful dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Wise, Jr., Col. and Mrs. Daniel M. Appel, Capt. and Mrs. Ralph B. Lister and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Babbitt.

Mrs. Richard M. Cutts was hostess for two tables of bridge this afternoon at the Country Club, as a welcome to Mrs. F. A. Tower, house guest of Mrs. George H. Jamerson, of Fort Shafter. Among the guests were Mesdames Tower, Jamerson, John T. Meyers, M. M. Macomb, W. R. Gibson, A. B. Owens, William P. Wooten and Ernest S. Gayler. Major and Mrs. E. J. Timberlake entertained at dinner for British Consul and Mrs. Rentiers, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swanzy, Major and Mrs. Arthur S. Conklin, Miss Ethelwyn Castle and Capt. Frederick W. Phistner.

WITH OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, July 25, 1913.

July 14 was a day of unusual festivities in the French Concession, Tientsin. The local French civilians, assisted by the French colonial troops, arranged an interesting program, beginning at 7:30 a.m., with a review on the French Bund in which the entire French command in Tientsin passed before Consul General Saussine and Lieutenant Colonel Andlauer, commandant of the French colonial troops in North China. Several French soldiers received decorations for services in Morocco and elsewhere before coming to China. The artillery, cavalry, machine guns and infantry, together with the gay colors of the troops, made a beautiful sight as they swung past the reviewing stand, crowded with invited guests which included the commanding officers and staffs of the foreign troops and the several consuls generals of Tientsin. The review was followed at 11:30 by a reception to the entire foreign military officers and civilians of Tientsin at the quarters of Lieutenant Colonel Andlauer on Rue de Chemin de Fer. At twelve noon Consul General Saussine received, in his handsome and spacious residence on the French Bund. At 12:30 the members of the Cercle d'Escrime, French Club, were "at home" to the foreign military and members of the Concordia and Tientsin Clubs. At nine in the evening the troops paraded the French Concession, the streets being brilliantly illuminated with tri-colored electric lights. The day closed with a dance on the roof garden of the Cercle d'Escrime, the music being furnished by the 15th Infantry band.

At Tientsin, July 15, the Haiho Conservancy Commission gave a delightful trip down the Peiho River for about 450 residents of Tientsin, when all the commanding officers and a great many officers and ladies of the military contingents were present, including about fifty officers and ladies of the China Expedition. The occasion was arranged to celebrate the opening of the "fourth cutting." The Hamburg-American steamers Staats Secretar Kraetke conveyed the guests down the river about eighteen miles, where the fourth cutting is located. The trip down was made in about two and a half hours, going via the bend in the river, and coming back through the new cutting which shortens the distance from Taku to Tientsin by nearly five miles. In 1902, before any cutting was open to traffic, the distance from Taku to Tientsin was 48.8 nautical miles, which has been shortened by cuttings to thirty-six. The 15th Infantry band furnished music for the occasion.

Capt. L. C. Brown, C.A.C., relieved a few days ago as depot Q.M. and Q.M. of the China Expedition by Capt. Bryan Conrad, Q.M., 15th Inf., left on July 22 on three months' leave, which he will spend in Europe. During his year and a half here, by his genial personality, unusual hospitality and businesslike methods, Captain Brown made himself extremely popular with the military and civilian residents of Tientsin.

For The Fleet Of Our Nation's Defenders

From Long Island Sound to the Philippines—on land and sea—thousands of army and navy men are wearing Holeyproof—the original guaranteed hose.

Holeyproof are soft, light and attractive and a box of six pairs are guaranteed six months. You spend most of your time in your socks, so be kind to your feet by wearing those that combine comfort and service—the Holeyproof kind.

All good things are copied. Holeyproof has hordes of imitators. So look for the "Holeyproof" mark—its on the toe of the genuine.

FAMOUS Holeyproof Hosiery

FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The 25-cent "Holeyproof" is the world's best quarter sock. Six pairs guaranteed six months, \$1.50. The extra light weight, \$2.00. The mercurized, with a silky finish, \$3.00. Your choice of all one color or assorted. "Holeyproof," pure silk socks \$2.00 for a box of three pairs—guaranteed to wear three months.

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Holeyproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd.,
London, Can.



Are Your Hoses Insured?

and his loss will be keenly felt. During his last week in Tientsin many dinners and trifles were given for him by his friends in Tientsin. His new station is Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, which he will join via Shanghai, Suez, Paris, London and Washington.

Capt. Harvey W. Miller and M. C. Kerth, 15th Inf., spent the last week-end at Peitaiho. Capt. Leonard T. Baker and Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, Jr., 8th Inf., called at headquarters July 18, on leave from the Philippine Islands. They are touring China and Japan. Lieut. H. L. Walthall has returned from a week's leave, which he spent with his family at Peitaiho. Capt. Lochlin W. Caffey, 15th Inf., left July 11 for Yokohama, where he will meet his family en route from the States, and after a short stay in Japan they will proceed to Tientsin.

Lieut. Alva Lee, 15th Inf., left on July 17 on a fifty-day leave which he will spend in Japan. On his way back he will visit the Russo-Japanese battlefields in Manchuria and attend a race meet at Newchang, Manchuria. Capt. F. W. Rowell, 15th Inf., left July 23 for Nagasaki, where he will catch the transport for San Francisco. He goes to the States to bring Mrs. Rowell and the children to China. Capt. and Mrs. W. A. McDaniel will spend the month of August at Peitaiho.

Lieut. Col. C. E. Dentler, 24th Inf., who has been attached to the 15th Infantry for duty since his promotion last fall, left on July 11 via Shanghai and Nagasaki, to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. Major Kublo, commandant of the Imperial German troops in Tientsin, gave a dinner at the German officers' mess in honor of Col. F. B. Jones, 8th Inf., July 15, when many officers of the 15th Infantry were present. Lieut. C. L. Sampson, 15th Inf., has returned from a two weeks' leave, spent with Mrs. Sampson at Peitaiho, the delightful summer resort where so many of the ladies of the China Expedition are at present.

Lieut. F. M. Miller, 15th Inf., left July 18 on a month's leave which he will spend with Mrs. Miller at Peitaiho. On July 15 Capt. Bryan Comer, Q.M., 15th Inf., gave an elaborate dinner at his quarters, No. 13 Elgin avenue, in honor of Col. F. B. Jones, 8th Inf. The guests included Colonel Jones, Major General Sato and Major Tanaka, Imperial Japanese troops, Lieutenant Colonel Andauer and Major Gautier, French troops, Colonel Zeminski, Russian troops, Capt. F. G. Turner, of the British staff, Capt. H. W. Miller, M. C. Kerth, F. W. Rowell and R. H. Sillman, 15th U.S. Inf.

On July 17 one of the most interesting baseball games of the season was played at Recreation Park between Co. B, 15th Inf.—last year's pennant winners—and a team composed of officers of the China Expedition. Although the officers had had very little practice, some showed flashes of oldtime form, and except for the first inning, in which Company B scored six runs, the game was intensely interesting and hard fought. The final score was 8 to 6 in favor of Company B. The 15th Infantry has many good ball players among its officers and games will be played with company teams once or twice a week until the end of the baseball season. The officers' lineup was as follows: Catcher, Lieut. O. O. Ellis; pitcher, Lieut. B. A. Dixon; first base, Lieut. H. L. Walthall; second base, Mr. Holliday; third base, Lieut. O. S. Albright; shortstop, Lieut. E. S. Adams; left field, Lieut. J. D. Elliott; center field, Lieut. G. A. Sanford; right field, Lieut. E. Santschi, Jr.; mascot, Mary Palmer.

The swimming pool at Race Course has been put into excellent shape by the athletic committee by the addition of mat sheds, dressing rooms, springboard, rafts and ropes, and every convenience for the proper instruction of the enlisted men in swimming. Companies receive instruction at the swimming pool three times a week, and the men can go at any time during the day for a cool dip, which they greatly appreciate during the warm days of Tientsin.

The post and regimental N.C. staff played the first sergeants an interesting game of baseball on July 20 at Recreation Park. The crowd of spectators was kept in a constant roar of applause by the many amusing incidents which developed during the game. The final score was 22 to 13 in favor of the first sergeants.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., July 14, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. William H. Arthur gave an attractive dinner July 11 for Col. and Mrs. Edie, the other guests being Col. and Mrs. Ireland, Major and Mrs. Field and Major and Mrs. Baker. Col. and Mrs. Nicholson are to sail on the next transport for China, for a two months' vacation which will be spent in traveling through China and Japan.

Major and Mrs. Prier were dinner hosts at their quarters on Calle Nozalea July 12. Major and Mrs. William M. Wright and Miss Marjory Wright went to Baguio July 9 for an indefinite stay.

A hop was given at Schofield Hall in Fort McKinley on the evening of July 12. Music was furnished by the 7th Cavalry band, which is again at the post after spending some time at Camp John Hay. Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert H. White, of Camp Stotsenburg, were guests in Manila for a few days during the past week. They left here for a two months' leave in China. Mrs. Butler, wife of Colonel Butler, of Camp Stotsenburg, is making the Southern Island trip on the Warren.

Miss Mae Nicholson, daughter of Admiral Nicholson, left a few days ago on the Korea after several months' visit in Fort McKinley with her uncle, Colonel Nicholson, and his family. Miss Nicholson will not join her father in North China, but will proceed to her home in the States.

There was a large ovation at the sailing of the Korea last Monday, the occasion being the departure of Gen. and Mrs. Bandholtz. The Constabulary band was present and furnished music and many friends had assembled to bid them good-bye.

Mrs. Worriwolf, wife of Captain Worriwolf, 15th Inf., was a guest in Manila and Corregidor for a few days during the

past week. Mrs. Bennett, of Imus, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Miltenberger at Camp Eldridge.

During the past week an engagement of unusual interest in social circles, especially among Army people, was announced by Lieut. and Mrs. Cottrell, of Fort McKinley, in which they made known that their sister Miss Wilhelm, is to marry Lieutenant Teague, and to Governor Forbes, the wedding to take place in the late fall. Both Lieutenant Teague and Miss Thomas will leave Manila on the Thomas about July 26 for the States.

Lieut. and Mrs. Welty were dinner hosts at their quarters in Camp Eldridge Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Miltenberger and Captain Cook. Miss Greeley, sister of Lieut. J. N. Greeley, 1st Field Art., was house guest of Col. and Mrs. Glassford a few days before departing on the Warren for the Southern Island trip. Major William C. Cannon, Capt. P. W. Arnold and Col. C. W. Taylor and daughters were week-end visitors to Los Banos.

Among officers from Corregidor making short visits to Manila and Camp Eldridge during the past week were Major Shattuck, Captain Conley and Lieutenants Moore, Huddleson, Langwill and Keeley.

THE ARMY.

Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga., Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Col. William A. Shunk, Cav., in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas., Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Col. R. L. Bullard, 26th Inf., in temporary command.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas, Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., commanding.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards in temporary command.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas, Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Riley, Kas.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, Cal., Col. John P. Wesser.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash., Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

District of Luzon: Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf.

District of Mindanao: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T., Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T., Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K, and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912—E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb., to go to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for station in September; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Texas City, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Honolulu, H.T.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibson, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troop D, Presidio of S.F.; Troop C, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Cal.; Troops A and B, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops H and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas, except Troop I, which is at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; I, K, L and M, McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Barracks, H.T. Battery F arrived in November, 1910, and Batteries D and E, July, 1911. A, B and C, in Philippines—to sail for Honolulu Aug. 15, 1913, for station.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910; Hqrs., and D, E and F arrived Aug. 1, 1913.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas., except Battery C, which is at Fort Bliss, Texas.

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Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 86th. Philippines. Address

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. Manila, P.I. Arrived

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. March 4, 1911.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 90th. Philippines. Address

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived Janu- Manila, P.I. Arrived

11th. Philippines. Address April 1, 1911.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 95th. Philippines. Address

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. Manila, P.I. Arrived

18th. Philippines. Address Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

23d. Philippines. Address 104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T.

Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911. 105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 107th. Ft. Williams, Me.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

42d. Philippines. Address 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

50th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913. 138th. Philippines. Address

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 140th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.

60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 142d. Philippines. Address

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. Arrived May 1913.

64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

Arrived January, 1913. 149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.

70th. Philippines. Address 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

Manila, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. 157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

Arrived January, 1913. 158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 163d. Ft. Picketts, Fla.

81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 164th. Jackson Bks., La.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

*Mine companies. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

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 Boston Philadelphia

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
 6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco.
 7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
 8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
 P.I. Arrived at Manila March 6, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.
 9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan, Ark.
 10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
 11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
 12th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
 13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
 Arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.
 14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
 15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.
 16th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
 17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.
 18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
 19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
 20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
 21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.
 22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
 23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
 24th Inf.—(colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.
 25th Inf.—(colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.
 26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
 27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
 28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
 29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
 30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.
 Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
 Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.
 All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
 Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Aug. 19. Later changes appear elsewhere.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.
 Unless otherwise noted address mail for vessels of Atlantic Fleet: Care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
 WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. Sailed Aug. 18 from Newport for exercises in Block Island Sound. Will leave the Sound Aug. 22 for Annapolis.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.
 ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. Sailed Aug. 18 from Newport for exercises in Block Island Sound. Will leave the Sound Aug. 22 for Annapolis.
 DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. Sailed Aug. 18 from Newport for exercises in Block Island Sound. Will leave the Sound Aug. 22 for Annapolis.
 FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
 NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. Sailed Aug. 18 from Newport for exercises in Block Island Sound. Will leave the Sound Aug. 22 for Annapolis.
 UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer. Sailed Aug. 18 from Newport for exercises in Block Island Sound. Will leave the Sound Aug. 22 for Annapolis.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.
 LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Tampico, Mexico.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.
 RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. Clarence S. Williams. Sailed Aug. 18 from Newport for exercises in Block Island Sound. Will leave the Sound Aug. 22 for Annapolis.
 GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. Sailed Aug. 18 from Newport for exercises in Block Island Sound. Will leave the Sound Aug. 22 for Annapolis.
 NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
 NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. Sailed Aug. 18 from Newport for exercises in Block Island Sound. Will leave the Sound Aug. 22 for Annapolis.
 VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.
 MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Edward Simpson. Sailed Aug. 18 from Newport for exercises in Block Island Sound. Will leave the Sound Aug. 22 for Annapolis.
 CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
 IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. George W. Kline. Sailed Aug. 18 from Newport for exercises in Block Island Sound. Will leave the Sound Aug. 22 for Annapolis.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. Sailed Aug. 18 from Newport for exercises in Block Island Sound. Will leave the Sound Aug. 22 for Annapolis.
 OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. Sailed Aug. 18 from Newport for exercises in Block Island Sound. Will leave the Sound Aug. 22 for Annapolis.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.
 DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr., Commander.
 Send mail for boats of this group, except Preston and Reid, to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
 REID (destroyer). Lieut. David F. Ducey. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
 SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Clarke H. Woodward, Commander.
 ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Newport, R.I.
 DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Newport, R.I.
 McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Newport, R.I.
 PAULING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Newport, R.I.
 TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Newport, R.I.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.
 HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
 MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
 PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Newport, R.I.
 STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Newport, R.I.
 WATKE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I.
 WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At Newport, R.I.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.
 MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Newport, R.I.
 AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap, jr. At Newport, R.I.
 BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Newport, R.I.
 PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Newport, R.I.
 TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Newport, R.I.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. DeLany, Commander.
 JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. DeLany. At Newport, R.I.
 BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Newport, R.I.
 FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Newport, R.I.
 JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancrum. At Newport, R.I.
 JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Newport, R.I.

Submarine Flotilla.

First Division.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.
 OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Elwin F. Cutts. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 C-5 (submarine). Ensign John W. Rankin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.
 Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.
 TONOPAH (tender). At Newport, R.I.
 D-1 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At Newport, R.I.
 D-2 (submarine). Ensign Maurice R. Pierce. At Newport, R.I.
 D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I.
 E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Newport, R.I.
 E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gelm. At Newport, R.I.
 CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. David Lyons. At Boston, Mass.
 LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bten. Christian Crone. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 ONTARIO (tug). Chief Bten. Stephen McCarthy. Sailed Aug. 18 from Newport, R.I. for Hampton Roads, Va.
 PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Newport, R.I.
 PATAPSCO (tug). Bten. John D. Pennington. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 PATUXENT (tug). Chief Bten. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 SALT PINE (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. Sailed Aug. 18 from Newport, R.I. for Norfolk, Va.
 SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Newport, R.I.
 SONOMA (tug). Chief Bten. Karl Rundquist. At Newport, R.I.
 YANTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Newport, R.I.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.
 Send mail for the vessels of this fleet, except Alabama, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. Sailed Aug. 18 from Portland, Maine, for Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer ordered to command.
 BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
 INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.
 IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.
 KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Levin J. Wallace. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge was placed in ordinary May 31.
 KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Roland M. Brainerd. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky was placed in ordinary May 31.
 MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
 MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.
 MISSISSIPPI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

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MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 SALEM, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Paul A. Dampman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.
 Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
 PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. William W. Gilmer. At Guaymas, Mexico.
 CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At San Francisco, Cal.
 MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Philip Andrews. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Guaymas, Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. Sailed Aug. 15 from Topolobampo, Mexico, for Mare Island, Cal.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.
 IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Pedro, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
 WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Pedro, Cal.
 HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kauffman. At San Pedro, Cal.
 PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Pedro, Cal.
 PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Pedro, Cal.
 TRUTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Eugene E. Wilson. At San Pedro, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.
 ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Pedro, Cal.
 F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Pedro, Cal.
 F-2. Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At San Pedro, Cal.
 F-3. Lieut. William R. Munroe. At San Pedro, Cal.
 F-4. Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Pedro, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.
 Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.
 CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edwin H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
 GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Lewis Cox. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry M. Jensen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Arthur C. Keith. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Frank R. King. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary.
 RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
 A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
 A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.
 Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
 ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Shanghai, China.
 CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
 HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
 QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hanigan. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
 SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Grattan C. Dielman. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
 VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. William L. Beck. At Hong Kong, China.
 PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.
 WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
 MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
 PAMPANGA, gunboat. Lieut. Paul J. Peyton. At Olongapo, P.I.

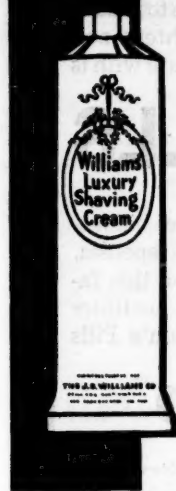
Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.
 Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance, Commander.
 POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.
 BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.
 BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.
 CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I.
 DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.

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At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Lieut. David M. Le Braton, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA (tug). Bttn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Lieut. Richard P. McCullough. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (cable ship). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanaugh. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At Topolobampo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.). Sailed from Philadelphia May 17 for summer cruise.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. On summer cruise. To go South as far as Hamilton, Bermuda, and return to the United States coast and work up to Halifax. The following is the itinerary of the summer cruise of the training ship Newport: Arrive Portland, Maine, Aug. 14, leave Aug. 19; arrive Halifax, N.S., Aug. 21, leave Aug. 26; arrive Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 29, leave Sept. 2; arrive Newport and Narragansett Bay, Sept. 6, leave Sept. 11; arrive New London, Conn., Sept. 12, leave Sept. 17; arrive Long Island Sound Sept. 17, leave Sept. 19; arrive Glen Cove, L.I., Sept. 24, leave Sept. 29; arrive New Haven, Conn., Sept. 19, leave Sept. 23; arrive New York, N.Y., Sept. 29; graduating exercises Oct. 1. Mail should be addressed to the different ports and mailed in time to reach the port before the date set for leaving.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. On her annual cruise. Leave Barcelona Aug. 20, arrive Gibraltar Aug. 23; leave Gibraltar Aug. 28, arrive Madeira Sept. 2; leave Madeira Sept. 8, arrive Bermuda Sept. 30; leave Bermuda Oct. 6, arrive Boston Oct. 11. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. The Mauretania, sailing from New York the morning of Aug. 20, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira; and the Orizaba, sailing on Sept. 17, the last which will reach the ship at Bermuda.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. The Bailey and Biddle are at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. James W. Hayward, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tinney and Wilkes; submarine B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as barracks for the men of the group. The Worden is at Philadelphia for use of Pennsylvania Naval Militia during summer. The Macdonough is at Boston for duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia during the summer.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISION, MARE ISLAND.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hull, Lawrence, Preble and Stewart. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISION, NEWPORT.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Bttn. Thomas Macklin. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC, Bttn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UNCAS, Chief Bttn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service."

The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet."

The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONTELLATIN (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merrit S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Baby. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail Guam, via San



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WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Receiving ship.) Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. Undergoing repairs at the United Engineering Works, Alameda, Cal. Send mail there.

FISH HAWK, Bttn. James J. O'Brien. At Beaufort, N.C. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.

Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Choctaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Troquois, Mare Island, Cal.

Iwona, Boston.

Massasoit, Norfolk.

Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohawk, Norfolk.

Narkeeta, New York.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound.

Pennacook, Portsmouth, N.H.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite.

Rocket, Norfolk.

Samoset, Philadelphia.

Sebago, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston.

Sotomayo, Puget Sound.

Standish, Annapolis.

Tecumseh, Washington.

Traffic, New York.

Transfer, New York.

Triton, Washington.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Unadilla, Mare Island.

Waban, Guantanamo Bay.

Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Alexander, Cavite.

B-3, Cavite.

Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.

Brooklyn, Philadelphia.

Columbia, Philadelphia.

Constitution, Boston.

Davis, Puget Sound.

General Alava, Cavite.

Gwin, Newport, R.I.

Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.

Manly, Annapolis.

Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.

Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Onida, Port Royal, S.C.

Panay, Cavite.

Portsmouth, Norfolk.

Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.

Relief, Olongapo.

Restless, Newport.

Sterling, Norfolk.

Terror, Philadelphia.

Vestal, Boston.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.

Boston, Portland, Ore.

Concord, Seattle, Wash.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.

Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. (re-pairing at Norfolk).

Essex, Toledo, Ohio.

Footes, Newbern, N.C.

Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Granite State, New York city.

Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

Huntress, St. Louis.

Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.

Machias, New Haven, Conn.

Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Somers, Baltimore, Md.

Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Sylvia, Washington, D.C.

Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Wasp, New York city.

Wolverine, Erie, Pa.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

AN ANECDOTE OF U. S. GRANT.

After the fall of Fort Donelson, to prevent the needless violation of property by either the Army or by camp followers, "protections" were issued by the United States Government. To one lady, whose six brothers were fighting in Confederate ranks, such a protection was granted. It had been signed by all the commanders of the post in turn; by Buell, Rosecrans, Schofield, Sheridan, Granger, and many others, and the list was long and impressive. At last it became necessary for General Grant's signature to be added.

"You have rather a formidable list of names," said Grant to the lady, who personally handed him her protection.

"I hope you will add yours to it," she said, "and make it even more formidable."

For answer, Grant sat down, ready to put his signature at the end of the parchment, when he suddenly stopped and looked at the lady.

"For how long do you want this protection for your estate?" he asked.

"Until the day of judgment, General," the lady answered boldly.

Whereupon, with his characteristic quizzical smile, Grant responded:

"My dear lady, you have great confidence in your armies! But with such courage and with such a leader as General Lee, I cannot wonder." Then, with a flourish, he added the words, "Until the day of judgment, U. S. Grant," and handed the protection back to the lady.

The most recent additions to the museum of the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall, London, include the figure-head of H.M. first class paddle sloop Bulldog, six guns, 1,124 tons, 500 horsepower, built at Chatham in 1845. On Oct. 23, 1865, owing to serious insults to the British flag, she bombarded Cape Haytien, then in possession of the rebels. While engaging the various batteries she also endeavored to ram the steamer Valerogue, but ran on a reef within point-blank range of a masked battery, which instantly opened fire upon her. Nevertheless, she sank the Valerogue, and also the largest schooner of the enemy's fleet, blew up the powder magazine ashore, set fire to the town, and dispersed with grape and canister the riflemen who had assembled on the shore. At nightfall, Capt. Charles Wake, who had but little ammunition left, and who had no intention of letting the Bulldog (which was still fast aground) fall into the hands of the blacks, set fire to and abandoned her, and in due course she blew up. During this action, out of a complement of 175 officers and men, she had three killed and ten wounded.

A French gendarme whose child was killed by being given a dose of acid in mistake for castor oil immediately arrested his wife for manslaughter by imprudence, and then gave himself up on the charge of contributory negligence, as having been partially responsible because of his own carelessness in exposing the acid, which was used in cleaning his equipment.

A Fort Leavenworth Army officer was fined for leaving his automobile unattended for longer than twenty minutes. It is worth a fat fine to have one that doesn't require attention for twenty minutes.—Fort Leavenworth Stray Shots.

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